

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 3s. 3d.
On Demand 3s. 5 3/4 d.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861).

WEATHER FORECAST.
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.15
Temperature 8 p.m. 60
Humidity 8 p.m. 83

8152

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1919.

式拜禮 號廿月壹英港香

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

REPORTING THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SECRECY IN CERTAIN CASES ESSENTIAL.

Paris, January 17.
M. Clemenceau, the Premier, in making a general statement to the Chamber of Deputies, said the differences of opinion with regard to the Peace Conference were most natural. If everyone had been unanimous there would be no need of such a meeting. The whole object was to balance interests, when they were conflicting.

M. Clemenceau continued:—Although the publicity of debates is generally favoured, one point is that secrecy must be observed when one Government puts a proposal which is opposed by the head of another Government.

Concerning the League of Nations, M. Clemenceau added that it would be a delusion unless there was a general determination to make it a reality. One object of the French Government was to bring about a complete agreement among the civilised nations, to avoid a recurrence of the abominations of war.

The French Press generally remarks on the danger of allowing the Conference to be reported by hearsay, but the peace communiques must contain at least as much information as the war communiques.

DEMobilISATION OF FRENCH ARMY.

THE METHOD OF DISBANDING.

Paris, January 17.
The German prisoners of war will be liberated when the preliminary peace conditions are signed.

One million two hundred thousand French soldiers will be demobilised on February 15th, and 3,000,000 on March 31st. Then the whole Territorial and No. 2 Classes who saw active service in the Army will be sent back to civil life.

THE RE-BUILDING OF ARRAS.

Paris, January 17.
The Arras Town Council has unanimously voted the restoration of the town to the original aspect.

GERMANY'S ANXIETY REGARDING ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

Paris, January 17.
At the Conference at Treves, the German members asked when the blockade would end.

THE SILVER MARKET.

THE WEEK'S ACTIVITIES.

London, January 10.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly silver report, state:—

The trade demand is somewhat active but insufficiently to accommodate the market, which is deprived of competition from abroad, owing to the continued export restrictions.

Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 1d.

The silver market is quiet.

MORE SILVER FOR INDIA.

New York, January 10 (delayed).
One million dollars in silver will be shipped on the 13th inst to India, making twenty-five million dollars shipped to the Orient in the recent movement.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 18.
A message from Berlin states that the Independent Socialists' appeal for a strike owing to the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg has been unsuccessful. The great majority of workers are working. Four Spartacist leaders, who were arrested at Spandau and attempted to escape, were all shot dead by their escort. The "Lokal-Anzeiger" states that the Government has finally decided not to hold the National Assembly in Berlin. A Copenhagen message says the deaths of Liebknecht and Luxemburg have led to serious disturbances in German provincial towns, notably in Leipzig where a general strike has been declared. The city is gasless and waterless. The mob destroyed the Democratic party's election bureau and compelled the newspapers to publish a declaration blaming the Government for the murders in Berlin.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

London, Jan. 18.
Marshal Foch, addressing the American war correspondents at Treves on 18th inst., declared that when the armistice was signed and the Germans surrendered everything had been prepared for an offensive in which the German army must infallibly have succumbed. The German High Command knew that it faced a colossal disaster. We should have attacked on the 14th. November in Lorraine with twenty French divisions and six American and the attack would have been supported by other movements in Flanders and the centre.

ECHO OF RECENT MURDER.

London, Jan. 17.
The inquest on Major Seton opened this afternoon. Sir Malcolm Seton gave evidence that deceased was his cousin. Lt. Colonel Rutherford called and asked to see Major Seton. A quarter of an hour afterwards several shots were heard. Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton rushed into the dining room and found Major Seton dying at the doorway. When asked why he had killed Major Seton, Lt. Col. Rutherford replied quietly: "Yes, I only wish I had another bullet for myself." The inquest was adjourned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PADEREWSKI'S POPULARITY.

London, Jan. 18.
The "Times" correspondent at Warsaw, telegraphing on the 18th inst., says the formation of M. Paderewski's Coalition Government has been acclaimed. M. Paderewski, who is Premier, takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and will act in close accord with the Allies. A British officer has arranged a first meeting for the discussion of an armistice with the better elements of those besieging Lemberg.

ASLATICUS FROM GERMANY.

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.
A hundred Chinese and Japanese arrived from internment in Germany but were not allowed to land and will be sent back to Germany.

COMPANY REPORTS.

The Companies mentioned below hold their annual meetings on the 29th inst. The reports state:—

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

The net profits for the year amount to \$71,187.90 which with \$3,693.74, the amount brought forward from the previous year, makes an amount available for division of \$74,881.64. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.00 per share has already been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2.80 per share making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$5.80 per share, and to carry forward the balance \$2,386.64 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Mr. C. E. Anton having resigned Hon. Mr. David Landale was invited to join the Board in his place and this appointment now requires confirmation. Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. C. S. Gubbay now retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

The net profits for the period amount to \$98,860.76 which with \$26,047.14 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$124,907.90.

It is now proposed to pay a dividend of \$8.00 per share absorbing \$80,000.00 and to carry forward the balance \$44,907.90 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Mr. C. E. Anton having left the Colony, Hon. Mr. David Landale was invited to join the Board in his place. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Mr. A. H. Compton was appointed in his place. These appointments now require confirmation. Sir Paul Chater now retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The net profits for the period amount to \$461,757.88 which with \$28,189.58 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$489,947.46. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid.

It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share and after writing off Managing Directors' fees and a bonus to office staff there remains a balance of \$104,505.91 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned, Mr. A. H.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, Jan. 20.

The Southern Commanding Officers have requested representation at the Conference, but this is being refused.

It has been definitely decided that the official signature of peace take place in Chinese territory at Shanghai.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Japanese 21 demands (January 18th and May 25th, 1915) the papers here strongly appeal to the Supreme War Council to abrogate the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915, declaring that the demands were extorted at the point of the bayonet.

Shanghai, Jan. 21.
China at first was to have three delegates at the European Peace Conference, in the following order:—Luk Ching Cheong, Koo Wai Kwan, and Wong Ching Ting. Now only two delegates are allowed; therefore Wong will be excluded.

It has been definitely decided that the \$12,000,000 Customs surplus be used as follows:—1st, \$3,700,000 for 4th Year Domestic Bonds; 2nd, \$1,800,000 for sending peace delegates to Europe; 3rd, \$1,000,000 for helping the Shanghai silk industry; 4th, \$1,000,000 for river conservation in Kwangtung; 5th, \$1,000,000 odd for sending officials to disband troops in the provinces; 6th, \$1,000,000 for withdrawing the troops from defence lines.

Luh Ching-cheong reports his arrival at Paris with Wong Ching Ting. The Allies extended them a warm welcome.

Compton was invited to join the Board in his place and his appointment now requires confirmation. Messrs. C. S. Gubbay and A. H. Compton now retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The net profits of the year amount to \$60,752.88 which with \$623,208.54 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$683,961.42. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 7% on the paid up capital, after providing for which there remains a balance of \$618,334.22 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. C. S. Gubbay now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at noon to-day, when Mr. H. W. Looker was in the chair. Among those who were present were the members of the Committee, the Bishop of Victoria, Commander Beckwith, Dr. Saunders, and others.

The Chairman said that when they looked at the reports and accounts they would see, if they took the trouble to compare the report and accounts with those of last year with the donations and subscriptions, that they had remained stationary. The number of life members had slightly increased. He did not regard this as satisfactory. He took the trouble of running his eye over the list of subscriptions and donations of last year, and he found that many names of notable men did not appear there. It might very well be that there were some reasons to account for this of which he was unaware. Or they might contribute in other ways to the funds of the Society. He would ask all those leaders of our community, particularly the large commercial firms of the Colony, to turn their eyes in the direction of the Society, and he would recommend the needs of the Society to them. He thought the Society should be warmly supported by those who have the interests of the Colony at heart; and particularly by the commercial firms who are the backbone of the place. If there was any doubt in the minds of the local magnates as to whether or not the Society was doing any real good, he would ask them to study the item of accounts which comes under the heading of "refunds." It had struck him as an amazing testimony to the value of the work done by the Committee. That each year found many of the applicants had come forward and had refunded the expenses or part of the expenses which had been incurred on their behalf. He noticed that this year the refund showed a greater percentage than last year, which was a welcome sign. He would also remind those commercial magnates that the Society would in the future have much larger claims on their purse on the conclusion of the war. The President expected a large influx of refugees. It was likely that within two or three years there would be greater calls than ever on the services of the Society. He did not think the local public seriously stopped to think of the nature of the work that the Society was doing and the character and efficiency of the work (Applause). If they paused for a moment and read the accounts, the cases which had been given assistance by the Society as there reflected would inevitably cause a great deal of reflection. Few would realise that the efforts of the Society were so varied and what a lot of voluminous work it all entailed. The whole of the labours were well done (Applause). It had struck him very much that this work should have been carried out by a few ladies of the Colony whom we knew so well and often met in more pleasurable activities. It had also struck him that the ladies must have worked very hard to achieve such results at the end of the year (Applause). The Society attended as well to the needs of women and children who were stranded, and who but for the Society would have no means and would have to pass somewhere else to obtain a living. All those mothers and children are cared for and looked after, and he did not know what what had happened but for the Committee. The only other haven of refuge he knew of would have been the House of Detention. He also referred to the cases of white women who had married Chinese. The Committee had to look after three white women who had been married to Chinese, and he said the Society had been anxious to help them.

The reports and accounts were unanimously passed on the proposal of Mr. Looker, seconded by Commander Beckwith. A hearty vote of thanks to the Committee, and in this he was seconded by Dr. Saunders. The following committee was appointed for 1919:—President, Mrs. Pollock; Vice-President, Lady Rees-Davies; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Montague Harston; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Knight; Hon. Asst. Secretary, Miss Wilkin. Committee: Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Pattenden, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Matheson.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the 29th annual report of the Society:—The Ladies of the Committee beg to present the report of the Society for the year ending December, 1917, with the statement of accounts. The Society was founded in 1889 and the number of cases on our books has now reached 1,506. During the year 31 new cases have been entered. With two exceptions, all have received help in some form. Careful enquiries were made as to the circumstances of the two not helped and it was found they were not really in need. Ten of the new applicants for help were women; 7 of them having small children. In almost every case some substantial help has been given. The men helped were of many nationalities, English, Dutch, Singalese, Serbian, Norwegian, Swede and Russian. In some cases, only clothing was given, in others board and lodging were provided at the Soldiers and Sailors Home, while others were helped to get employment. Four children have been placed at one or other of the Schools during the past year, bringing the number which the Society is responsible for, up to 29. One of these children died at the Italian Convent and the Society helped to pay the funeral expenses. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing and boots for men, women and children will be gratefully received at these times. Many gifts of clothing and boots have been received during the past year, and the Committee wish to express their grateful thanks to those who have so kindly sent them. The thanks of the Committee are also due to subscribers and donors to the Society, to Mr. H. C. Sandford, for kindly auditing the accounts, to the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, for his assistance, and to Commander Beckwith, for his ever ready assistance and advice. We wish to gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of \$500 from the Colonial Government. During the year 1918 the following ladies have served on the Committee:—Messrs. Follock, Jordan, Wolfe, Harston, Chatham, Forsyth, Pattenden, Carleton, Shellim, Featherstone, McKenny, Lang, Kraft, Cameron and Knight, Lady Rees-Davies, Miss Innes and Miss Wilkinson. In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their deep regret at the news of the death of the Rev. J. H. Francis, who for so many years served on the Committee. His death is a great loss to the Society, and who, by his advice and sympathy, and ever ready help, did invaluable work in furthering the relief of distress. A fund has been recently started in this Colony for the widow and children of Mr. Francis, and the Committee, whilst regretting that the death of Mr. Francis has allowed them to lose a valuable member, are glad to see that his widow and children are being cared for.

THE KIRKEE DRAFT.

TO BE DEMOBILISED SOON.

Notification has been received at Military Headquarters, Hongkong, from Army Headquarters in India that under War Office instructions arrangements are being made to return to Hongkong as soon as possible 35 men who were enlisted under the Local Military Service Ordinance and drafted to Kirkee.

They will be demobilised and discharged and eventually be given Army Form Z 21.

SUMMARY COURT.

PRIVATE STREETS IMPROVEMENT.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Building Authority sued Li Wing Kwong and Li Chun Fan for expenses incurred under the Private Streets Improvement Act.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared on behalf of the Building Authority, and Mr. G. H. Haywood appeared on behalf of both defendants.

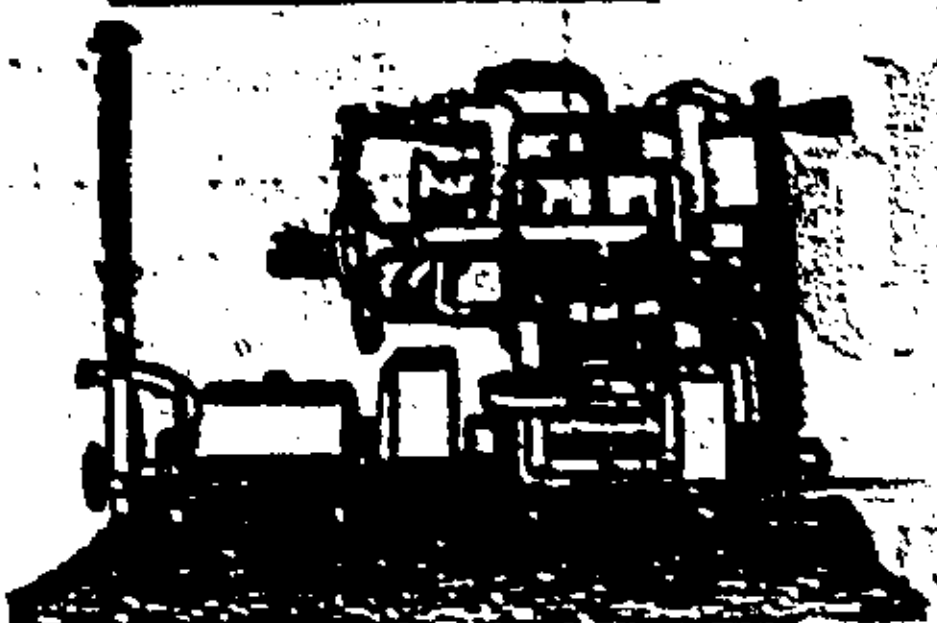
Plans were then put in, after which Mr. Longinotto said that the actions were brought by the Building Authority, under Section 186 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, under public streets improvement. It was admitted by the defendants that the street in question—Wing Kut Street—is a private street, under the Ordinance. The plaintiff's contention was that that portion of 150 Des Voeux Road adjoining the pavement at Wing Kut Street and that was sufficient adjoinment and abutment within the meaning of the Ordinance. The plaintiffs held that No 150 Des Voeux Road abuts and adjoins No 35 Wing Kut Street and that the owners of that place were entitled to pay a proportionate amount of the expenses in line with the adjoining owners.

Mr. Haywood said his defence was that the owner of No. 150, Des Voeux Road did not gain any benefit on the improvement, within the meaning and spirit of the Ordinance, and if it did, it only abutted to the extent of four feet eleven inches, which had already been paid for by the owners of the house fronting the improvement.

After Mr. H. W. Bird and Mr. Rosser had given evidence in support of defendant's contention, Mr. Haywood said that the intention of the Legislature was to charge those people who gained benefit from the improvement in proportion to their respective frontages and Section 186 said that in so many words. In the present case, certain action for two improvements on two frontages had been taken. The P. W. D. had thought fit to take two separate actions, one for the frontage and one for the roadway, in both cases, making four actions in all. It was admitted that the defendant's house, in the action being then being tried, merely abutted on the place where the improvement had been effected, to the extent of four feet eleven inches and therefore they could not, by any possible means, ask defendant to pay for 58' 6" which was claimed by plaintiff.

Judgment was reserved. Society, and who, by his advice and sympathy, and ever ready help, did invaluable work in furthering the relief of distress. A fund has been recently started in this Colony for the widow and children of Mr. Francis, and the Committee, whilst regretting that the death of Mr. Francis has allowed them to lose a valuable member, are glad to see that his widow and children are being cared for.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN
MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
Principal Features: Small Premium, Liber 1 Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



GANDY
BELTING

SOLE AGENTS—
THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LE MOS.
BROOKE'S
FINEST
Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK
MACCREGOR
& CO.
15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
Mr. I. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Largest and best assorted stock
in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

MASSAGE HALL.
25, FLOWER STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA,
CERTIFICATES (MASSAGE).
BATHING (SHOWER, HOT, COLD).
"To Patients."

THERAPY
THERAPY
THERAPY

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co.
Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1918.

MEE CHEUNG.

ICE HOUSE STAFF
EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHY
DEVELOPING, PRINTING,
ENLARGING & SPECIALITY.
STORE OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

HELMETS OF HONOUR.

SYMBOLS OF PATRIOTISM
FOR OUR ARMIES.

"They order this matter better
in France," wrote Starne in the
days when Louis XV. was king,
and a century and a half later
there are still matters in which
the French are supreme.

What could be of a more
perfect simplicity, what greater
honour could man desire than
that vote the other day by the
Senate of a proclamation that
Citizen Clemenceau and Marshal
Foch have "deserved well of the
country?" It is to be inscribed
on every town hall and school in
France as a memorial for ever.

By an inspiration equally
happy General Maudhuy has
made a proposal, which is sure
to be accepted, that every French
soldier shall be given his own
helmet, inscribed with the words
"Soldier in the great war." The
nearest relative of a soldier killed
in battle will receive his helmet
with the inscription, "He died for
his country."

If we cannot think of these
things we can at least imitate
them. We might even, though
that is doubtful, improve upon
them. In all our former wars
there have been medals only.
Medals for those who were, more
or less, closely concerned with
the fighting, with bars for the
men who took part in the impor-
tant battles. Unless there is
somebody at the War Office strong
enough to break with tradition
the same procedure will be
followed now.

Sooner or later, and if precedent
holds, the business will probably
be finished about 50 years hence,
everybody who wore khaki will
receive a war medal. It will be
bestowed upon those who have
seen as much or as little of the
war as say the seven millions of
London's population. To simplify
matters the medal might very
well be given to every inhabitant
of Great Britain, man, woman
and child. Most of them have been,
at one time or another, in the
firing line.

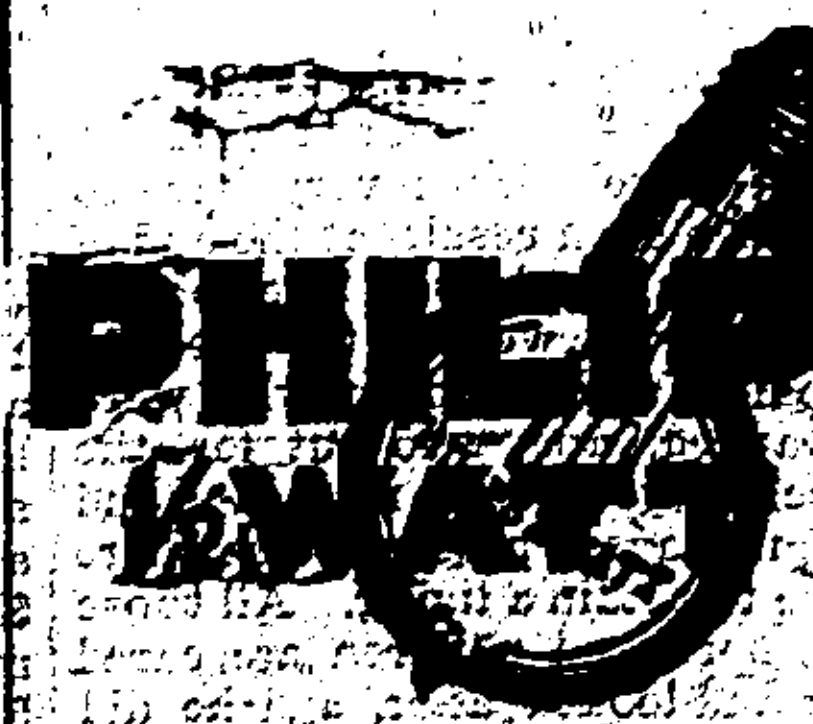
We may take it, then, that the
medal or the ribbon to which it is
attached will have more signifi-
cance in years to come
than it has to-day. It would
treasure a personal intima-
te relic of this service and
sacrifice, counter-signed by the
State. Our Allies across the
Channel with a sure touch have
chosen the helmet for their
symbol. It is like testimony to
"the imminent deadly breach, and
often of 'hathbreadth' escapes."
As memento mori it would be
equally prized by the proud
mother or widow.

While we pay homage to our
heroes, our heroines must not
be forgotten, the nurses, the
"Waacs," the "Wrens," the
"Penguins," the land girls, the
munitioners and countless
others. All of them wear some
distinctive badge of service, a cap,
or a smock, or a tunic, which
might be embroidered with a
national message of gratitude and
retained as a souvenir.

So when Granny who drove a
mail cart in 1918 is asked by a
truculent posterity what she did
in the great war she will take
down from its perch over the
mantelpiece the silver mounted
whip with its appropriate testi-
monial.



WINGARDIS
THE WINE OF LIFE.



PHILIPS NOW IN UNITS

OF 25 AND 32 C.P.

WHICH CONSUME ONLY ABOUT HALF THE AMOUNT
OF ELECTRIC CURRENT USED BY METALLIC FILAMENT
LAMPS OF EQUAL CANDLE POWER.
FURTHER IN UNITS UP TO 3000 C.P.
EMIT A BRILLIANT WHITE LIGHT OF UNEQUALLED
STRENGTH For 2500 hours (1919) G.
HOLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.
Hongkong & Canton
Sole Agents for South China

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL

FRIENDLY MATCH.

Hongkong Club, 3; Kowloon, 1.
2ND DIVISION H.K. LEAGUE.
Navy Res., 1; St. Joseph's
College, 4.
87th Co. R.A., 1; South China
Res., 2.

CLUB V. KOWLOON.

To fill the gap caused by the
postponement of both Senior
League matches on Saturday last
the Club and Kowloon indulged
in a friendly game before quite a
large crowd, in summery weather.
The Club fielded a mixed side but
were too strong for Kowloon, who
lacked the services of Cave, Van
Langenberg and Hyder. From
the start Club broke away
strongly and White, delaying
his clearance allowed Tay-
lor to score a goal in the
first few minutes. Kowloon were
doing all the defending, as they
started with only ten men and
Reiss scored again with a fine
cross drive. Spirited bursts were
made by the Kowloon forwards,
who, however, generally found
Stewart and Blomfield too much
for them and towards the end of
the first half from a strong
movement by the forwards
Richelmann found the net again,
the interval arriving with the
Club leading by 3 goals to nil.

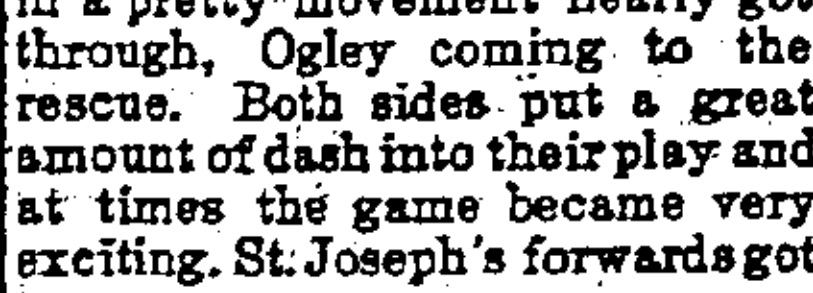
Kowloon gave a much better
show in the second half and
Rodger had to be smart on several
occasions when a goal looked
or less, closely concerned with
the fighting, with bars for the
men who took part in the impor-
tant battles. Unless there is
somebody at the War Office strong
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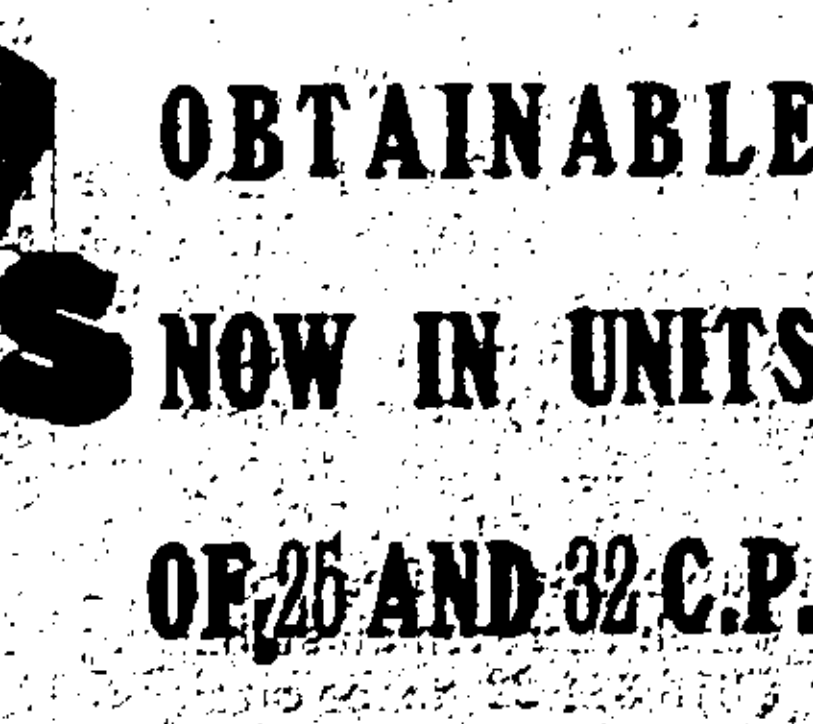
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truculent posterity what she did
in the great war she will take
down from its perch over the
mantelpiece the silver mounted
whip with its appropriate testi-
monial.



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going eventually and a nice
dribble by Omar looked dangerous
but it was left to Hyndman to
open the scoring with a good
shot, and Silva followed
his example with a nice
effort. The Navy secured a
point mainly through Rushbrooke,
Sousa having no chance with
several forwards pressing him,
the sides turning over with St.
Joseph's leading 2-1.

In the second half, Navy had
as much of the game as St.
Joseph's and easy chances were
missed, but St. Joseph's were more
dangerous in front of goal and
after Hyndman had increased
St. Joseph's lead with another
nice goal, Silva in ensuing play
secured the ball in midfield, and
beating several men, finished with
a low shot which struck the post
and was deflected into goal—a
fine effort. Navy were well beaten
at the final whistle, the pace set
by St. Joseph's forwards telling.
Cox in the Navy goal had more
to do than Sousa and did
not have much chance with
the goals scored, while of
the backs Murphy played
a rattling good game. Dunbar
was prominent amongst the
halves, and Quinn, Twine
and Rushbrooke tried hard forward.
Ogley was very safe and Xavier
deputised for Hyndman with
credit. Sephyr stood out from
the half-backs, playing a very
strong game and Hyndman, Silva
and Omar were the pick of a good
forward line. St. Joseph's by
their win have greatly strength-
ened their already good position
at the head of the table.
Mr. Emery was in charge of the
game.

87th CO. R.A. V. SOUTH
CHINA RES.

The usual large crowd was in
attendance on the Club Ground
when this game started and from
the start the pace was hot. The
standard of football, however, was
at times decidedly poor, the ball
being kicked about wildly at
the start, both teams suffer-
ing in this respect. A good
run by the R.A. right wing was
nicely checked in time and a lot
of midfield play took place for
some time. The Chinese eventu-
ally scored, the R.A. back
hesitating with his clearance,
but R.A. responded with a goal
through Phayer, the sides
turning over with honours even.

In the second half, the play
improved considerably and some
nice passing bouts were indulged
in by both sides, but the backs of
both teams were playing sound
games. The Athletic eventually
scored after some fine work by the
left wing and although R. A.
made great efforts in the last
stages of the game, they could
not break down South China's
defence. The victory was very
popular with the large crowd
present and on the run of play
South China deserved their win.
The forwards played fast football
while the backs and halves were
featherless in their tackling,
but weak in placing. The
R. A. were also well served
by their backs, who played well.
The halves had a very bustling
time with their smaller opponents,
and came out of the ordeal with
credit. The forwards were weak
in front of goal but the wingers
placed the ball very nicely at
times, the right wing being the
most prominent during the game.
Mr. Townsend was in charge of
the game.

NAVY RESERVES V. ST JOSEPH'S
COLLEGE.

Considerable interest was at-
tached to the meeting of the above
teams on the Navy ground, as the
Navy Reserves were considered to
be one of the few teams to really
extend the clever St. Joseph's
team. Both teams fielded their
strongest available, Navy having
a good side on duty, and St.
Joseph's being at full strength
also, with the exception of A.
Hyndman whose place was taken
by Xavier. It is doubtful if
Hyndman will be able to
assist his team much more this
season as he is suffering from
severe strain and his services will
be much missed. The Navy
started with great dash and Quinn
in a pretty movement nearly got
through, Ogley coming to the
rescue. Both sides put a great
amount of dash into their play and
at times the game became very
exciting. St. Joseph's forwards got

LEAGUE TABLES.

The League tables to the 18th
inst. inclusive are—

HONGKONG LEAGUE.				
	P.W.D.L.	For	Against	Points
H.K. Club	5 4 0	1 10	3 8	
Navy	5 3 1	1 11	1 7	
R.A.	4 1 2	1 3	6 4	
South China	5 0 2	3 5	12 2	
R. E.	3 0 1	2 1	8 1	

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.				
	P.W.D.L.	For	Against	Points
Navy	3 2 1	0 5	0 5	
H.K. Club	4 2 1	1 5	3 5	
R.E.	4 2 0	2 6	7 4	
R.A.	3 1 0	2 4	7 2	
S.C.A.	4 0 2	2 0	5 2	

2nd DIVISION LEAGUE.				
	P.W.D.L.	For	Against	Points
St. Joseph's	8 7 1	0 24	4 15	
Navy Res.	9 5 3	2 33	8 12	

Staffs and Depots				
	P.W.D.L.	For	Against	Points
Kowloon	6 2 2	2 7	9 6	
S.C.A. (Res.)	8 3 2	3 11	14 8	
87th Co.	5 3 0	5 13	15 6	
87th Co.	9 2 1	4 13	25 5	
87th Co.	4 1 2	2 8	8 3	
H.K.U.	7 1 2	0 22	2 2	



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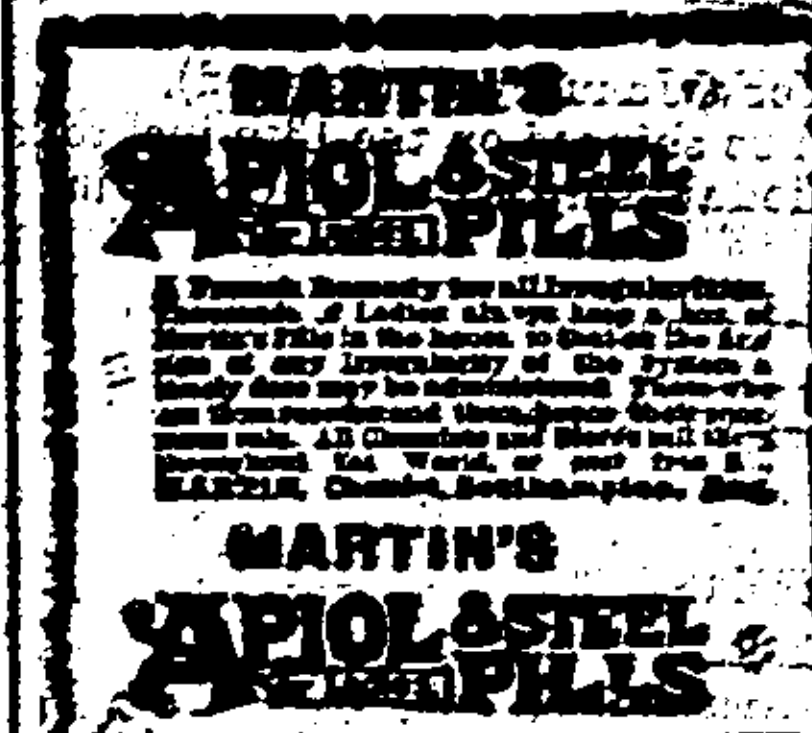
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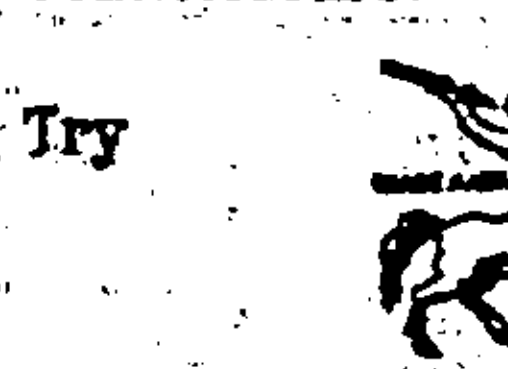


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GENERAL NEWS.

NEW CANON OF WESTMINSTER.
Rev. Vully de Candole, M.A., vicar of Clifton, Bristol, has been appointed to the canonry in St. Peter's, Westminster, with the rectory of the parish church of St. John, Westminster.

SILVER BADGERS.
No fewer than 15,000 "silver badgers," officers and men, sent in their names for the review by the King in Hyde Park recently. They assembled at Chelsea Barracks and, headed by the mounted band of the 1st Life Guards, marched to the parade ground between the Reformers Tree and the Marble Arch. There were about 20 bands in the procession. Men unable to march were conveyed by motor transport.

THE ANIMAL IN WAR.
Full account has been rendered of the achievements of man-power in the war. But what of the animal kingdom—the carrier pigeon, the favourite mascot-dog, and, above all, the war-horse and mule? As a fact, the horse in war-time, and especially in the world-war, has much more to his credit than is commonly supposed. Docile, companionable, intelligent, strong, the day that is ours would have been still to look forward to had it not been for the help of this magnificent ally.

GIRL MECHANICS.
Girls have become proficient in many machine operations, says Mr. Rankine, Superintendent of Munitions Training Classes. Before the war many industries were neglected which could be carried through on wholesale production principle, which means much repetition work. It is, of course, repetition work for which the women have largely been used. The machines have to be set by skilled labour, but many of the women have learnt to read some of the instruments such as the micrometer and the vernier.

DEATH OF SIR ALFRED TURNER.
The death of Major-General Sir Alfred Turner took place recently at the age of 76. He was a Westminster school-boy, and, entering the Army without money or influence, won his way to distinction by sheer hard work and ability. He saw active service in the Sudan with Lord Wolseley in the Nile campaign, but his main activities were confined to War Office work. Sir Alfred was on two occasions military secretary on the staff of the Irish Viceroy, and was in Dublin when the Phoenix Park murders occurred.

BRITAIN'S AERIAL SUPERIORITY.
During the final stages of the war Great Britain turned out large numbers of the fastest and more powerfully armed aircraft in the world. Indeed, the collapse of Germany in the air, so noticeable a feature in the last phase of the operations, was largely due to the fact that, not only was she confronted with an air force immensely superior in fighting moral, but that she was at last definitely outclassed in the speed, climb, and fighting efficiency of the super-aircraft which British inventive genius brought into the field.

BUSINESS CONSULTS.
"Business consults," well-trained and adequately paid, are required in every part of the world. Their appointment is one of the principal provisions of the scheme for promoting overseas trade, which is being prepared under the direction of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland. In an interview, Sir Arthur said:—"That, given adequate means, the arrangements that are contemplated include the provision of a regular scheme of general and commercial education whereby men will come to us able to do the work thoroughly. Such men will have to be paid an adequate salary, otherwise they will be snapped up by private commercial concerns. To begin with, what we want to ensure is that in all the important places of the world, really good and reliable commercial information should be readily available for our business men—for the men on the spot and for those at home in London."

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WOULD SHOOT THE
KAISER.

Alderman George Smith, J.P., chairman of the Doncaster Unionist party, who has lost two sons in the war, stated at a political meeting recently that he still had one boy a prisoner of war in Germany. He was wondering daily whether the lad was being made to walk without shoes, stockings, or food, to the borders of France, 200 miles distant.

Were we going to call the Germans brothers? ("No.") He hoped the Kaiser would never come to Doncaster, because he himself would shoot him if he did, and he did not want to be hanged for so great a scoundrel.

A VALUABLE FLAG.
A cheque for £1,723 15s. for St. Dunstan's Hostel was handed to Sir Arthur Pearson recently being the amount realised by the sale and re-sale of a Union Jack on the day the Armistice was signed.

WINGARNS

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1919.

A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY.

What is without doubt the most momentous gathering ever held in the world's history is taking place in Paris as we write. In the capital of France are gathered together representatives of the freedom-loving nations, and their task is to lay the basis for the future peace of humanity. The Conference is a necessary preliminary to the eventual meeting with the enemy plenipotentiaries, for at it the Entente nations are to come to agreement on the many and important issues which arise out of the war and which affect each other in greater or lesser degree. Its aim, as the French Premier truly says, is to secure the peace of the world—a task which is worthy of great sacrifices if these are necessary to its accomplishment, and an aim which the whole of civilisation hopes will not be interfered with by national or sectional differences. No body of men has ever been charged with a nobler duty; none has had a greater responsibility; none has had a finer opportunity for serving the human race.

The first business to which the Preliminary Conference is giving its attention is the feasibility of the creation of a League of Nations. That, it is rightly felt, should be given prior consideration, for once the principle involved in the idea is accepted and the rules concerning its working are drafted, the result should be to greatly facilitate mutual agreement on the large issues which will later have to be faced. The basis principle of such a League is a general willingness amongst those wishing to preserve world peace to pledge their material and moral support along with others to prevent fresh outbreaks. Unless we are prepared to believe that there has been deep insincerity by Allied statesmen in the past four years, we must feel that such a willingness does now exist; and it only therefore remains to draw up the details of a scheme on which all are united. Later on, the time will come when non-belligerent Powers will have the opportunity of also coming in. Then such a degree of strength should attach to the League that it must become the controlling influence in the world's affairs. But it is no use ignoring the fact that to consent to forming such a League to safeguard the future is one thing, and to adjust present problems quite another. We have to keep in mind those "vested interests" and "vital principles" of which a cable spoke yesterday. Those principles may—some of them do—conflict. And that is where we have to look for the roots of possible trouble. The statesmen at the Conference, the Cabinet Ministers of the Allied countries and the peoples of the Entente are fully alive to the fact that the task of adjustment will not be an easy one. There are divergent viewpoints; nothing is gained by blinking our eyes to the sheer facts. But we venture to think that the Entente peoples are at one with M. Clemenceau when he says that there must be a reconciliation, of what may appear to be opposing interests "in the higher view of a greater, happier and better humanity."

If there are knotty questions to be threshed out, let them be frankly faced in a spirit of large-heartedness, for above the interests of any nation is the happiness and concord of all. The Allies have won the war through the recognition of this spirit: surely they can arrange the terms of victory by the same process. If disagreement is allowed to creep in, the triumph that has been won will be imperilled and the last state of Europe and the world will be worse than the first. We saw how time after time during the war, Germany stalked her hopes on the dissolution among the Allies. We cannot doubt that even yet she clings to that possibility. The German Army is disorganised, but it is not non-existent; and if the Huns were to feel that the Allies were at once prepared, we should soon see such a rehabilitation of that Army as would once again jeopardise the peace of the world. So the best elements of humanity to-day pray that the men sitting in solemn conclave in Paris may be actuated by a spirit of cordiality and reconciliation. The nation or the statesman hindering the task before the Conference would deserve eternal damnation. The present is one of the world's greatest and most pregnant moments. And the opportunities are

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BUSINESS CONSULS.

"Business consuls" is the latest idea. We have had British Consuls whose duty it was to promote British trade interests in their respective spheres of influence. We know what many of these Bumbles did for the development of British trade. If the system that has prevailed hitherto of expecting academical men to advance our trading interests in fruitful markets, help the manufacturer, the commercial traveller and the factory representative with first-hand information of commercial openings, the demand for various commodities and supply absolutely reliable data for their guidance, then our overseas trade must be content with a very slow advance. The *laissez faire* of those men who are entrusted with the task of helping the British merchant and giving him every possible facility in acquiring first-hand information regarding the opening for his wares has been a by-word for ages. The war has awakened us to the urgency of setting our Commercial Attachés' houses in order. Sir Albert Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, is alive to the necessity of making an effort to infuse hustling methods into his domain and we wish him all success. The Far East is to have Trade Commissioners to watch and advise British merchants on the fruitfulness of new channels. The only way to promote overseas trade is to have commercial men for these jobs. To install men who have an exalted view of themselves, with small knowledge of finance and who know little and care less for the troubles of the British trader who wishes to exploit a new mart for his wares, is positively a disgrace to the British administration. The contrast between American and British Consulates would be "odorous." When an American manufacturer wants to be enlightened with the possibilities of a certain market he goes to his Consul in that particular region and is literally burdened with piles of literature. Statistics brought up-to-date, the predilections of the population for particular grades of goods, hints as to how to go for the trade and other cognate advice are showered on him. It can be truly said that the American Consul has been the pioneer of his country's trade abroad. Can that be said of our Commercial Attachés?

During last week there were notified nine cases of spotted fever (six fatal), five of enteric (four fatal) and one each of plague and small-pox (both fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese. Since then, one non-fatal occurrence of enteric has been reported.

WAR MEMORIALS.

The time has now come, we think, when consideration should be given to the question of the Colony's war memorial and the form it shall take. From time to time, there have been various suggestions thrown out, but so far there has been no inkling of what the Government thinks about the matter. There are a thousand and one ways in which the Colony could mark the great victory, but we are voicing the opinion of many when we urge that some purpose of real utility may be kept in mind when the matter comes up for final decision. The funds, we presume, would be supplied by the Government, and they should easily be found, for we have to remember that the special war rate is still in force and supposedly there will be no need in the future to make big grants to the Imperial Government as we have done during the war. Public feeling, we are sure, is not in favour of the wasting of money on elaborate monuments which serve no fruitful purpose, though it would be appropriate, as supplementary to any larger scheme of utility, to have erected in Statue Square a small memorial of the war, bearing, if possible, the names of Hongkong men who have made the supreme sacrifice. We hope in this connection that the Government is seeing to it that a full and complete Roll of Honour is being prepared. As to the form of the larger memorial, the moment now appears opportune for suggestions to be made, and we trust that the public will cause its views to be brought forward without delay, for this is a matter on which popular sentiment should be taken into full account. Our Unofficials might do worse than give early consideration to the question.

Lord and Lady Gower have made up their gift to the *Elms* India Fund, to £10,000, in the hope that enough will be collected for the reconstituted University of Beira, in memory of the founder of the Scottish Women's Hospital.

DAY BY DAY.

DEFECT IN MANNERS IS USUALLY THE DEFECT OF FINE PERCEPTIONS.

To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of Queen Victoria's death.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.3-161.

Brigadier Gen. Sir Charles Crewe left Hongkong to-day for Japan, by the s.s. Katori Maru.

Rural Building Lot No. 147, situate above Caine Road, was sold by auction at the P. W. D. Offices yesterday to Mr. J. W. White at the upset price of \$1,296.

Speculation is rife as to the appointments, which will be made when His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, and the Hon. the Attorney General, leave on furlough.

We understand the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. is continuing the bonus granted to their staff during the war until further notice. This ranges from 50 per cent. to 15 per cent. according to grade of service. The continuance of the bonus has naturally given great satisfaction to those concerned.

The wedding took place to-day of Miss May Wimbles to Mr. W. H. Matthews, the Rev. F. G. B. Haslips officiating. Mr. W. C. Wimbles, father of the bride, gave her away, and Mr. G. Rees officiated as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held in the Hongkong Hotel, at the conclusion of which the happy pair left for Macao, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne took advantage of an opportunity this morning to impart a little knowledge to an Indian sapper who was summoned for letting his goats loose and allowing them to destroy two pine trees and pine shrubs. "Tell him it costs the Government enormous sums to beautify the place by growing pine and other shrubs. Tell him goats are very destructive. Leaving the goats like that is not fair to the Government. Tell him \$2."

The case was concluded yesterday afternoon in which the son of the Comptroller of the Bank Line summoned two Chinese on a charge of blackmail and demanding the sum of \$100 from him by threats and menaces, threatening to take his life on non-compliance. His Worship decided that defendants be bound over in two sureties of \$100 each to ensure their deportment for six months. In the event of failing to procure the sureties defendants would have to undergo three months' imprisonment without hard labour. Mr. P. W. Goldring was for complainant.

Robberies in the Colony are now, on the ascendant. A Japanese stationer found on the 13th instant that his godown on the Praya East had been broken open and printing materials to the value of \$1,032 had been stolen. The Police were apprised of the facts and the missing goods were traced to a painter's shop in Lun Fat Street. Four Chinese were subsequently arrested in connection with this robbery, and were brought up this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood. The first defendant was alleged to have bargained with the painter regarding the price of the ink. The second and third were also identified by the painter. The first defendant made a clean-hearted admission of the whole thing. The Japanese stationer said that the ink that was recovered was his, as there was no one in the Colony who dealt in that particular quality. Inspector Kent asked for a remand, the hearing being adjourned till Friday.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

The weather during last week was scarcely describable. It might very easily have been spring, but still there was an unseasonableness about it which made it difficult to put it clearly to the outsider. I was at the pictures on Saturday afternoon and the electric fans were playing full speed—and this in mid-January. The gods must be annoyed with us.

Last week I suggested that we should have light and Bobby on Battery Path. They have been conspicuous by their absence. We have just got the light, but where is the Bobby?

The politics of the week have been pretty sultry—to quote the refrain of the old Negro song "There's been razors flyin' in the air." The political atmosphere is far from being as balmy as the present silence would lead outsiders to conclude. It is distinctly sultry and the people who are feeling it most are those non-officials whom the J.P.'s and the Chamber of Commerce member do not represent. It is a pretty quarrel, my masters, and there seems to be a good deal of hard swearing on both sides. And yet there have been people—the race is not yet extinct—to declare that one of the great objects of the Constitutional Reform Association is, as its name may imply, to have an un-constitutional Government. Carry me home!

While so many have been banging the big drum, and like the crier in *Bardell v. Pickwick* shouting, "Constitutional Reform until they were black in the face," a band of Chinese has tried quietly and unostentatiously what they could do in reforming the cash balances of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone and Co.

An excited depositor, after a short argument with the clerk, said: "Do you mean to say this cheque is worthless?" "Not exactly," was the answer. "It seems to have been worth £10 to the man who gave it to you."

What price Constitutional Reform to-day? The enemies quote 90 per cent. discount, while the Reform Association places it at 50 per cent. premium. Be that as it may, in view of the likelihood of the demands of the Hongkong public at the Theatre Royal being acceded to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following advice as to how to vote for the three candidates of "British race" may be timely:—

"It's as easy as winking you see,
You simply vote for A—, B—, C—
In the order that you prefer them.
If your first doesn't score,
And your second wants more,
Don't worry—the clerk will transfer them."

If A—you don't like (for B—is your pick)
Beside his name in the square you stick
A 2 or a 3 at your pleasure.
Just do as you choose,
For you've nothing to lose,
And the clerks do the rest at their leisure.

They add up the number of people who vote
(It reminds one a little of working the tote,
Although there's no div. for the places).
Add one or two more
Then divide this by four—
It's as plain as the nose on your face is.

Take X 2 plus Y from the quotient, you see,
As you do with a curve of the second degree—
And it's quite as easy as winking.
Put the names in a hat,
Draw one out, and that
Last good and save-troublesome thinking."

There are 200 J.P.'s more or less in Hongkong. To sport "J.P." after your name is to advertise to the whole world the gubernatorial imprimatur of your

respectability. Talk of O.B.E.'s and O.B.E.'s; pish! they are not in it with the Hongkong J.P.'s. The J.P. list is a scrap of parchment hung up by geometry.

A great refinement in barometry. Telling one's social distinction. It is a serious reproach to Hongkong that with all our boasted freedom and progress we have not yet a lady J.P. Perhaps, the next list will contain one.

The house-rent problem has been a burning one in Hongkong. There is no sign of repentance on the part of our landlords in the way of reducing the rents. The amount payable for a decent flat in Hongkong is far above the heads of all but the well-to-do. Even such things as exorbitant house-rents have their day and defeat themselves sooner or later.

There is a story of how the rent problem solved itself in New Orleans in the United States of America. The high cost of living was felt there as it is being felt here—when the Constitutional Reform Association gets the whip hand of things we are promised houses practically free. The people of New Orleans appear to be gifted with that degree of resource which enabled them to get windward of their landlords and brought rents down with a run. This was their *modus operandi*. When the New Orleansites discovered that foodstuffs, necessities and rents were becoming too much for them they gave up their houses and lived in boarding houses, with the result, it is stated, that a large number of the houses were either to let or for sale. Very sad, indeed. And sadder still that Hongkong landlords should be compelling their tenants to convert their houses into "chummers," or boarding establishments. Won't some disgusted denizens of this Isle follow the trail that has been lighted by the New Orleansites and give up their houses and live in boarding houses, or, if preferable, in the streets!!!

Speech Day at the Hongkong University on last Wednesday was a brilliant affair. Dr. Jordan, as Pro Vice-Chancellor, aided his powerful voice in support of the need for more generous financial treatment of the University. He made an old remark, which we should like to see burnt into the collective brain of the Chinese community. The establishment of a University in Hongkong was an indication of the desire of the British to promote the welfare of China and her people. There should be no talk of money. The efficiency of the University should not be jeopardised by lack of funds. Dr. Lim Boon Keng said "ditto to Mr. Burke." He hit a very important nail on the head as unerringly as a first-class polo player scores a goal in a tournament. He simply dotted the 'i's and crossed the 't's of Dr. Jordan. The Hongkong University, he said, was like a lighthouse in dark Cathay. The moment is big with possibilities for Hongkong and China. It is three years since the higher education took root in the Colony, and to retard the good work by a lack of the sinews of war is outrageous. Dr. Lim Boon Keng's speech has given us an inkling of what a masterly personality he is.

I have no wish to enter the arena of heated and bitter controversy on the question of what kind of education is best suited to the Chinese. All the ancient cultures and civilisations are well enough from antiquarian and archaeological points of view, but they are not of practical value in this workaday world. The lesson of Japan is often held up to the Chinese for imitation by latter-day prophets.

Another generation will remember Sir Patrick Manson, who received last Wednesday the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) in absentia, as a medical practitioner of Hongkong. I believe he founded, with Dr. Hartigan, the firm now known as Stedman, Hartigan, Marriott and Black. His researches into the origin of malaria have made him famous in the world of medicine, and his book on the subject, *The Malaria Problem*, is a classic. He is now in Hongkong, and is expected to hold a series of lectures on the subject of malaria.

BILLIARDS.

SERGT. PITT BEATEN.

One of the finest games seen in the Colony for some years took place on Saturday night at the Palace Hotel between Sergt. W. Pitt (champion) and Sergt. I. Goodman (Manchester Regt.), the result being that Pitt was beaten by 20 points. The game was 500 up.

Goodman started away at a great rate and rapidly got far ahead of Pitt, who could not get the balls running for him, although playing some excellent shots. Before half-way was reached, Goodman was 125 ahead, playing a steady consistent game. Pitt then got going and with breaks of 34, 29 and 26, overhauled Goodman and, before the last fifty was reached, passed him. Goodman then got the game his way and, no matter what Pitt did, he could not get ahead. After a ding-dong finish, Goodman ran out winner, the scores reading:—Goodman, 500; Pitt, 480.

Goodman's chief breaks were 48, 30, 27, 25 (twice), 23 and 20, (twice) and Pitt, 34, 29, 26, 25, 24 (twice), 23, 22 and 21.

Pitt has asked for a return game and Goodman will meet him at the Palace Hotel next Saturday night at 9 p.m. The game will be 600 up.

THE CORONET'S ENTERPRISE.

A NEW SCHEME.

Enterprise and Success usually go hand in hand and there is every reason to anticipate that the Coronet's new enterprise of giving a "continuous" performance will be crowned with success. Briefly, the scheme is this:—Those who are in their seats at the matinee performance at 5.15 p.m. can see the complete show as those who come in after an hour. This is not as difficult as may at first sight appear. The *modus operandi* is as follows: From 5.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. the programme is shown—a combination of a serial and a five-act playlet. From 7.40 p.m. till 8.40 the bill is comprised of items which are repetitions of those shown between the opening piece and the item preceding the first interval.

It is a novel scheme of giving the Coronet patrons full value for their money and is illustrative of the truism that the race is not to the swift. Shortly, those who go to the matinee performance at the Coronet can see the pictures from 5.15 till 8.40, or, if they happen to be late, they still have the assurance that the whole programme will be projected for them.

Yesterday the "continuous" programme was put on the board for the first time, and there was a good house. The bill was thoroughly enjoyed.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

THE NEW HOSTEL.

We understand the proposed development of St. Paul's College includes taking over the Bishop of Victoria's official residence for use as an up-to-date College. The new hostel, when completed, will be 130 feet long and 50 feet wide. The ground floor is below the road level, there being a space of 15 feet between the house and the road.

The site of the Hostel is one of the best in Hongkong. On one side there is an uninterrupted view of the harbour, and on the other side are the Public Gardens. Thus it should be a very healthy place, being open to the breeze on every side. It is being built of brick and concrete throughout and should, therefore, be quite free from any danger of fire. Being much larger than the present Hostel, it is expected to hold at least eighty students. The new Hostel is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

"PEG O' MY HEART."

The Howitt-Phillips Company received a very hearty welcome back to Hongkong last night, the Theatre Royal being packed almost to overflowing when that delightful comedy, "Peg o' My Heart" was staged as the opening play of the Company's brief season here. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government had intended to be present, but owing to the Royal Bureaucracy the engagement was cancelled.

There were many in last night's audience who had seen "Peg o' My Heart" either at Home or in Hongkong previously, but the general opinion was that last night's show favourably compared with the Home productions and was an even greater success than the presentation of the play here by the same Company a couple of years or so ago. It is a one-character play, of course, and Miss Doris Phillips certainly scored a great triumph in the title role. As the wayward, impulsive, unrefined, but withal intensely lovable and true-hearted Irish girl dropped suddenly into the realm of the supercilious poor-but-proud, she could scarcely be bettered. Her quaintness and the natural buoyancy of her acting absolutely won the audience, and at the close she was given a very warm demonstration of the appreciation of the audience. Her interpretation of the part was a really fine piece of work. The other characters were subsidiary but very necessary for the preservation of the right atmosphere. Miss Lilian Stanbridge made a very effective Mrs. Chichester, the haughty domineering dame, while Miss Alice Stevens as the icy, heartless daughter played a difficult role with distinct success. Mr. Leonard Stephens had the part of Alaric, the "death boy" of the establishment, and he certainly carried it through to perfection. As Jerry, the hero of the piece, Mr. H. B. Waring was responsible for some of the best acting in the piece; he is a decided acquisition to the Company. The other characters were taken by Miss Grace Ray, Mr. Walter Vincent, Mr. W. Messenger Bellis and Mr. Charles Bradley, the last-named as Jarvis, the footman, being especially at home in his part.

To-night the Company is to put on "Within the Law," which has had a wonderful run of success, and which, though described as an American crook play, is something far above what the appellation implies.

SICKLY BABIES.

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, and who cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

Mrs. Wilfred Dampson, of Val Brilliant, Quebec, writes: "Please send me a trial of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result."

The Tablets are recommended also as a remedy for worms, and to break up simple colds and fevers. Obtainable from medicine dealers, also at 60 cents the wholesale price, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Broadway, New York.



WHISPERED WIT.

Oh! those votes! Even in China, you see, they cause as much excitement as a bull in a China shop.

Everything political seems to be topsy-turvy nowadays. At the recent Elections, the feminine voters went over to the men almost to a woman. But, then, that's what they have been doing ever since the world began.

In Australia you are prosecuted if you don't use your vote, whilst in another place I know you are persecuted if you try to get one.

Certain people are quite "piqued" at the result of the mass meeting last week. They live too much with their heads in the clouds, I'm afraid.

I hear the following interesting plays are being produced locally:—

1. "Peg o' My Heart."—The tippler's prayer to his draught of whisky.

2. "Within the Law"—yer's pocket.—All you've got if you let him.

3. "The Glad Eye."—From our very own lady correspondent.

People on a Sterling Salary will be as pleased when the dollar drops to two shillings again as London lovers of ragtime are with "The Two Bobs."

I wonder when the heavy weight of censorship will be lifted? It's another case of "Wait and See," I suppose. Anyway, everyone hopes that the powers that be will hurry up, or, as they say in France, "Toot Suite." I wish our motor cars would!

The drivers seem to enjoy making horrid noises. In some countries a contrivance has been attached to motor cars, which plays a melody as a warning sound. Fancy turning a Catherine wheel in the air (when your car comes a cropper) to the air of "Let the great big world keep turning."

Extract from a London newspaper:—"At the time of the armistice in London, 150 girls surrounded three passing soldiers and smothered them with kisses. A lovely death!"

Extract from London *Weekly Pictorial*:—"There has been a wonderful growth of spiritism in England due to the war. That's nothing compared to the spiritism in the clubs and other places in the Colony where table-rapping for spirits takes place every night in the year."

What an appalling name the word "cemetery" is for a burial ground! Now, there is quite an elegant style about the name "Botanical Gardens." So why not change the name "cemetery" into "Botanical Gardens" or even "Anatomical Gardens?" It's a grave question, enough, when one thinks of it.

What male and female birds helped to defeat Germany?—Why, Portia-geese and propaganda, of course.

SIMPLE SIMON.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 18th January, 1919:—

Receipts for week, for 5 weeks.

This Year: \$13,983 \$40,423

Last Year: 12,272 35,883

Increase: 1,711 4,540

Decrease: ...

THE STEEL SITUATION.

AN OPTIMISTIC COMMENT.

We take the following from the *Daily Commercial News* of San Francisco of November 22:—

One of the best informed men on the steel situation says:—"I am entirely optimistic on the outlook. I expect that within a few months the demand for steel and iron will be unprecedented."

"As regards prices, I believe they will go higher rather than lower. There may be a few instances in the near future where some seller who has had cancellations and is unnecessarily anxious may quote below the market, but by the time the peace demand gets into full swing, I believe that mills will be absolutely unable to keep up with consumption, and that prices will take an upward trend."

If domestic buyers hesitate long to buy, in the hope of getting lower price levels, this authority intimates, there was danger that they might find themselves unable to fill their needs.

The world, he pointed out, must look largely to America for its steel supplies for the next few years. It will be some time before France can get to the point of meeting her own requirements, much less to become an exporter of steel. Germany, with her main ore supplies surrendered to her conquerors, will also be out of the running and may in fact have to become an importer of ore and iron, although she may still continue an important manufacturer of finished material. Belgium is in the same position as France, her mills having been destroyed and stripped of their machinery by the invaders.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, Jan. 18. Brigadier General Sir Charles Greaves and Lady Greaves are staying at the Victoria Hotel for a few days with their son. They are on a trip from South Africa. Sir Charles is also accompanied by Sir Montague Bradley. They are on their way to England via Canada, prior to which they will see Japan and North China.

The tennis courts on Shameen being closed for practice arrangements were made for a tournament between the Shameen teams—mixed double and singles—and the Rev. Henry's teams. Very fine sets were witnessed, the Rev. Henry's teams outclassing the Shameenites. Mr. H. E. Muriel put up a fine exhibition in his "singles."

A special general meeting of members of the Golf Club, i.e. the Tungshan Recreation Club, will be held on the 20th inst. for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and set of Bye-Laws. The year 1918 saw the dissolution and subsequently the amalgamation of the Tungshan Club with the Golf Club, both now being one club.

The Canton amateur theatrical enthusiasts were greeted by a large audience on Saturday at the Canton Theatre on Shameen, when they presented "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," a farce by Robert Buchanan and Oona Marlowe, given in aid of the Blindfold Sailors and Soldiers of the Allied Forces. Mr. I. C. Parkin prompted the play which was produced by Mr. J. Robertson, and a deal of praise and congratulation should be accorded them on so successful a production.

LIVING SOLDIER WITH HEAVY WOUND.

A case in which a bullet remained embedded in the wall of the heart of a wounded soldier, apparently without danger to the patient's comfort or health, is quoted in the annual report of the Medical Research Committee.



DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C. B. E., state:—
GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.
(General Order No. 4 of 1919)

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service Medal to P. C. 204 Lam Kwai Yien, who has been commended on three occasions since October, 1916, for zealous and courageous conduct.

ROUTE MARCH.
All ranks except patrolmen on duty will parade at Central Station on Tuesday, January 28th at 5.25 p.m. Uniform, Caps and Covers, Belts and Rifles. Inspectors will wear Swords and Belts.

SERVICE RIFLES.
Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoon will draw their Service Rifles from Armoury on either of the following dates:—
Friday, January 24th, 5.15—5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, January 28th, 5.0—5.20 p.m.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS.
All Supts. and Inspectors are required to attend at Headquarters Office on Thursday, January 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Uniforms optional.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.
The words "and Friday" in the 4th line of paragraph (g) of D.O. 20, at page 22, which were deleted by Orders of 31/10/18, are to be re-inserted.

BUGLES AND DRUMMERS.
Sergeant Drummer Wong Shao Nin resumes charge as from the 20th instant.

FIRE IN PERAK.

MUCH DESTRUCTION.

Ipoh, Jan. 10.—There was a disastrous fire at Kuala Kangsar yesterday, 24 houses being burned to the ground. They were occupied by large merchants in the vicinity of a rice mill which narrowly escaped. The estimated damage is \$200,000. There were many stirring scenes at the rescue of women and children. Some were injured jumping from the top story windows.

No lives were lost. Raja Said Tauphy, D. O., superintended the rescue work but there are a large number of homeless. Singapore Press.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of GEORGE BANKER of and in the Import and Export business carried on at Hongkong under the style or firm name of "BANKER AND COMPANY" ceased as from the 1st January, 1919, from which date the business will be carried on by SAMUEL J. BENEFER GREEN.

Dated the 20th January 1919.

GEORGE BANKER
S. J. BENEFER GREEN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THOMAS PERCIVAL LINDSAY WOODS is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.
BANKER & CO.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU."

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th January, 1919, will be subject to 10%.

Demanded packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All shippers must be presented within ten days of the clearance and must be accompanied. An shippers will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1919.

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ENGLISH MADE

CANVAS
with
Red Rubber
Soles
\$6.50
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S.S.	Leave Hong-kong a out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd "
NELLORE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	—	due Bombay about	29 January
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NORE	20 Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y. Namsa
DUNERA	28 Jan.	Shanghai only

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Hongkong, 30th January, 1919. Superintendent.

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MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	10th July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	—

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also description of ships and descriptive literature and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to:—
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SECREARY, 100, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Phone 42. J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT, 100, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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Destinations. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Kawachi Maru	TUES. 21st
HAMA	T. 12,390	Jan. at 11 a.m.
	*Inaba Maru	THUR. 23rd
	T. 12,600	Jan. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Tango Maru	SAT. 22nd
HAMA	T. 13,760	Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	Akita M.	TUESDAY,
	T. 8,250	21st Jan.
	Kosoku Maru	MONDAY,
	T. 7,000	18th Jan.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-	*Tamba Maru	FRI. 24th
pore, Malacca, Penang, Colom-	T. 12,510	Jan. at 11 a.m.
bo, Suez and Port Said.	*Mishima M.	FRI. 7th
	T. 13,900	Feb. at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-	*Nikko Maru	MON. 3rd
boanga, Thursday Is., Town-	T. 9,600	Feb. at 11 a.m.
sville, Brisbane & Sydney.	*Kamakura M.	WED. 19th
	T. 12,410	Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe
Yokohama, San Francisco and
Panama Canal.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca
and Colombo.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-
ang and Rangoon.

For date of sailing apply at
the Company's Office.

Talan Maru SUNDAY,
T. 7,000 17th Jan.
Shinshiku M. SUNDAY,
T. 7,000 24th Jan.
Keifuku M. FRIDAY,
T. 7,000 24th Jan.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	27th Jan.
YOKO MARU	12,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	12,000	10th Feb. from a KOBE.
SHINKYO MARU	12,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

ARYO MARU	13,500	13th Feb.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	13th May
KITO MARU	17,200	13th July

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific
Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

March 27th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER-SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
HONGKONG AND CONTINENT.

Particulars of sailings and ship names are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to R. H. H. & Co. Canton

HONGKONG, JAN. 21st

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINA COAST-GAZETTE.

Mr. R. Haymes, chief officer,
Yingchow, has gone chief officer,
Paoing.

Mr. F. Bignell, supernumerary
Yingchow, has gone chief officer,
same ship.

Mr. H. M. Matthews has been
appointed second officer, Ying-
chow.

Mr. C. Mork, supernumerary
second officer, Shuntien, is on
reserve.

Mr. W. Henderson, from re-
serve, has gone second officer,
Shuntien.

Mr. J. Bryne has been
appointed second officer, Wan-
chow.

Mr. H. Anderson, second officer,
Shanghai, has gone second officer,
Shanghai.

Mr. R. G. Butcher, second
officer, Shanghai, is on reserve.

Mr. J. E. Richards, acting mas-
ter, Hupeh, has gone chief officer,
Lingchow.

Mr. R. M. Mitchell, chief
officer, Liangchow, has gone
acting master, Hupeh.

Mr. C. Jacobsen, second officer,
Wosung, has resigned.

Mr. L. J. Fagler has been
appointed second officer, Woo-
sung.

Captain W. P. B. Baker, from
leave, has gone master, Kingsing.

Mr. S. Polkinghorn, acting
master, Kingsing, has gone chief
officer, same ship.

Mr. T. O'Hare, chief officer,
Esang, is on leave.

Mr. W. Forrester, from reserve,
has gone chief officer, Esang.

Mr. E. B. Smith, from reserve,
has gone chief officer, Kiangwo.

Mr. F. C. Everett, chief officer,
Kiangwo, is on reserve.

Mr. K. D. Noble has been ap-
pointed second officer, Wosang.

Mr. W. C. Young, second
officer, Wosang, has gone second
officer, Doongwo.

Mr. A. Buntain, second en-
gineer, Suifu, has gone acting
chief engineer, Kutwo.

Mr. R. Thomson, acting en-
gineer, Kingsing, has gone third
engineer, Kutwo.

Mr. J. D. Richards, third
engineer, Kutwo, has resigned.

Mr. C. M. Anderson, second
engineer, Koonshing, has gone
second engineer, Loongwo.

Mr. E. Scott, second engineer,
Loongwo, has gone second
engineer, Koonshing.

Mr. J. W. McNaught, chief
engineer, Kutwo, has gone chief
engineer, Suifu.

Mr. E. Strandell, from leave,
has gone chief officer, Kwangtah.

Mr. H. B. Graham, second
officer, Hsinking, has gone
second officer, Toonan.

Mr. H. Randby, from reserve,
has gone chief officer, Hsinking.

Mr. T. Tollefson, second officer,
Toonan, has gone second officer,
Hsinking.

Mr. A. Lang, from leave, has
gone chief engineer, Hsinking.

Mr. F. Moser has been ap-
pointed third engineer, Hsinking.

Mr. W. Cox has been appointed
second engineer, Castlefield.

Mr. A. T. Maasson has been
appointed supernumerary second
engineer, Van Waerwijck—Ship-
ping and Engineering.

FITTED OUT IN RECORD TIME.

The North East Coast has not
been long in emulating the re-
cords established by the Belfast
shipyards in the quick fitting-out
of standard vessels. On a recent
Monday afternoon, the Northum-
berland Shipbuilding Company
launched from their yard at
Howden-on-Tyne the War Citadel,
a 400-foot shelter deck stand-
ard vessel of 9,000 tons
deadweight. The ship was
at once towed to the engine
works of the North Eastern
Marine Engineering Company, at
Wallsend-on-Tyne, where the en-
gines and boilers were installed,
and the ship was completed and
handed over to the managing
owners at noon on Thursday, thus
creating a new record of three
days for the fitting-out of a stand-
ard vessel. Lord Pirrie, the
Controller-General of Merchant
Shipbuilding, has addressed spe-
cial telegrams of congratulation to
the shipbuilders and engineers
responsible for this remarkably
fine achievement.

U-BOATS FOR JAPAN.

According to an official state-
ment issued by the Japanese
Navy Department the Allies have
decided that seven of the former
German submarines should be
sent to Japan. The U-boats to
be brought to Japan include one
of 1,450 tons, two of 750 tons
each, two of 500 tons each, and
two of 700 tons each.

CHILDREN'S OBIT TO BERNIA.

A sum of £11,000 contributed
by British children has been sent
aside to equip a home, probably
in Belgrade, for Serbian children
whose fathers have died in the
war.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	23rd Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	27th Jan. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 21, 1919

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tjilatjap	Java	In port	Batavia
Nias	Macassar	23rd Jan.	—
Tjipanas	Java	14th Feb.	2nd Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. [15]

JOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE & Penang	Van Waerwijck	Thurs., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 24th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues., 28th Jan. at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 28th Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuenhsang	Fri., 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsang	Thurs., 6th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a monthly
service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWANGSANG" and "YITIM" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fortnight. The vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through bills can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when
indicated on chart.

SWATOW LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer, leaving Swatow
date according to the calendar.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kaitai, Jowett, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wanchow and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements,
must be required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Remy Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain foreign funds in all principal cities.

American Express & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON.....Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" 10th February.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"SUMATRA MARU" 3rd February.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO
"KENON MARU" 26th January, at noon.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

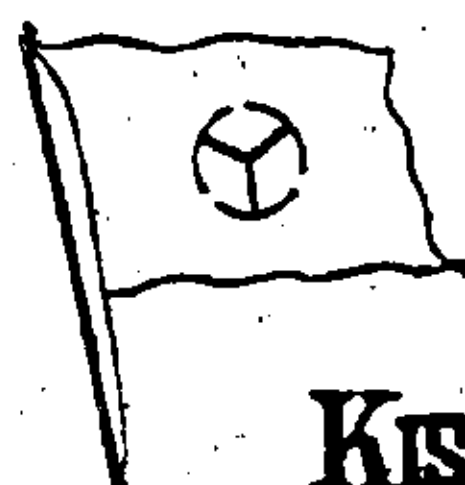
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA
"CHICAGO MARU" 22nd January, at 1 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA INCORPORATED IN JAPAN. (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Banker Coal Contractors.
Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE.

BRANCH OFFICE:—TOKYO, SINGAPORE & TAIHOKU.

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 2844.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM, OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"
40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

Call Tel. 21. Code A. B. C. 24.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS, KHANHOI—SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxy-acetylene, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED, PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED, PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115, RUE PAUL BLANCHET.

Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.,

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kwangyeon, Kwangyeon, from Kobe.

Sulchoeng, from Shanghai.

Chongwoo, Queen's Road.

Obvial, from Kobe.

Senkei, from Amoy.

Ujima, from Osaka.

Miss Lina Gikora, Hongkong.

Hokkaido, from Tokyo.

Clarke, American Consul, from New York.

Vaynen, England Market Mid-

dle, from Shanghai.

Mr. Woneingway, Compro-

dore Tungchow, from Shanghai.

H. Hara, Hongkong, Hotel,

from Shanghai.

Yocoyokang, Care Swack-

hong, from Amoy.

Tomuyuking, Fourteen Street,

from Shanghai.

Koma, Terminus Hotel, from

Kyoto.

Major Drysdale, American

Consul, from Peking.

Yukingwo, Tunglee Company,

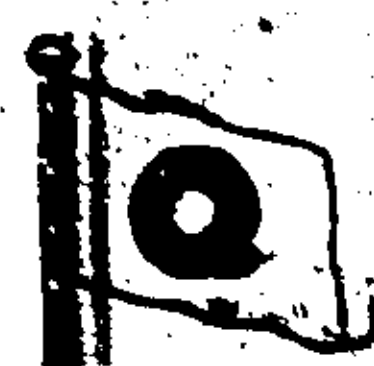
Central, from Shanghai.

Y. K. K. K.

Act. Superintendant.

Hongkong, January 17, 1919.

SHIPPING.



KIHARA SHOJI KAISHA LTD.

KIHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBÉ).

Branches and Representative Offices:
TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PANAMA, HAMBURG, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR NAGASAKI & KOBE.

S.S. TAIGEN MARU 25th January, 1919.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel Name	Per Freight Apply To	To Be Done
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Abiko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Straits and Calcutta	Vitim	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Singan	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibon	D. L. Co.	21, Jan.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Singapore and Penang	Waerwijer	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Isaba M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Bombay via Ports	Taian M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Manila	Loonwang	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Calcutta via Ports	Kinfuku M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Batavia	Tihajap	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Calcutta via Ports	Shinokuni M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Bombay via Ports	Taian M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kosol M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Duners	P. & O.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Sinking	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Shanghai	Taisang	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Haiphong	Lokeang	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Bombay and Colombo	Kenkon M.	O. S. K.	21, Jan.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Straits and Calcutta	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	21, Jan.
Java	Tijpanas	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA COAL, MITSUBISHI KANABE, YOSHINO, HOKO, HAMAZUTU, SATO, KANADA, SHIRAKI, KAMITAMADA, SHIRAKI, and OTHER COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANABE, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIJEN, TSEKXU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI".

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI".

Codes:—Al, A.B.C. 5TH Ed.

Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

TIDE TABLE.

From 20th Jan. to 16th Jan.

Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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Hour	High Water	Low Water
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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

19th January, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. Co. s.s. HELEN left for the Port of the 19th inst. with the outward 2nd class mail, and is due back on the 24th inst.

The P. & O. S. Co. s.s. HELEN left for the Port of the 19th inst. with the outward 2nd class mail, and is due back on the 24th inst.

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NOTICES.



DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war, from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts, because they are creditable facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordnance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordnance Department.

The other service required of Dodge Brothers motor works, by the Government, was to continue

to furnish their cars as they were needed.

They were furnished, not in hundreds but in thousands—both for the training camps here, and for service in Belgium, France and Italy.

The record of those thousands of camp and army cars is one in which any owner may feel the utmost pride and satisfaction.

Their performance justified the compliment implied in their selection by the Government.

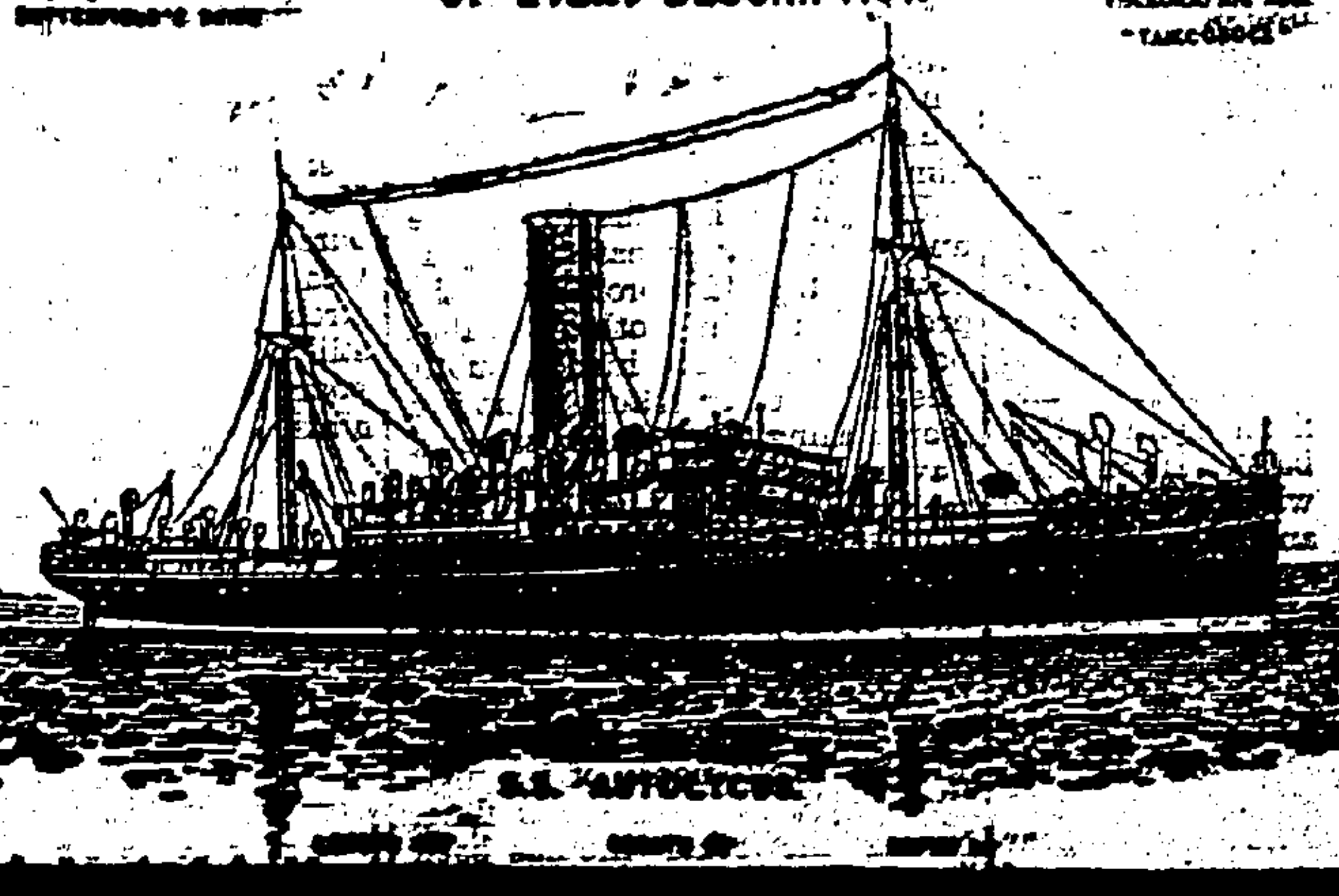
The great works in which nearly three hundred thousand of their cars have been produced in the past four years furnished a vast storehouse of human energy and equipment for the Ordnance work. Naturally, it will take time to adjust the motor works to its full accustomed activity.

Gradually Dodge Brothers will resume the grateful task of continuing to deserve the good will of America—and indeed of the whole world.

Dodge Brothers consider goodwill their most valuable possession. They will never knowingly do anything to lessen it.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

THE Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd. BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



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FROM THE PULPIT.

WORK AND WAGES.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at Union Church. "They murmured against the householder, saying, these have spent but one hour and thou hast made them equal unto us who have borne the burden and heat of the day. But he answered and said to one of them, friend I do the wrong.—Mat. 20/12.

I used to know a public man, one of the political evangelists of Victorian days, who confessed to a strong sympathy with the dissatisfied labourers in this parable and also with the elder brother in the parable of the Prodigal Son. He has long since passed to the sphere in which we trust greater puzzles than these are cleared up and where it will enter no man's mind to dream that God is unjust to him by being generous to his neighbours. My friend was a worthy and well disposed man but the gospel, as he understood it, did not seem to take enough account of men's individual deservings; rather on the contrary, it appeared to favour most those who merited least. One man does a full day's work and at the end of it gets his penny fee. Another called in at the eleventh hour gets just the same. The elder brother stays at home and does all his duty, but it is for the troublesome, never-do-well, the household goes into transports of joy. It seems hardly fair, indeed, vastly unfair, from one point of view, and that a common one. Let us look for another view to which the Lord's well known parable will guide us. It is a vivid picture which sketches here, but there is a pathos in it also which we always seem to overlook. A market place and men standing in it waiting to be hired. If they are lucky men they are in the eyes of the good householder whose proceedings are used here to set forth the principles of the Kingdom of Heaven, not mere hard, economic material, industrial items, but men every one of them as much as the householder himself, though adrift on the stream of casual labour which is very apt to land its human burden on the rocks and shallows. Waiting for work and the looking for a job standing about to see if you happen to be wanted next, meal and night's lodging depending on it—how would you or I like it whose complaint is rather that we have too much to do? Then comes the householder looking for workers, a bargain is soon struck and the fortunate ones go off to earn their pay. Later the good man returns and engages others, making no bargain this time, but promising to give whatsoever is right "which in his own mind is a full day's wage". Some broad scheme of industrial adjustment and general social regeneration may be needed, but a good citizen does what he can at the moment, out of the human sympathy which is in him. Even as late as the eleventh hour, some still stand idle because no man had hired them. "Hard times," the title of the only picture of the whole Manchester Art Galleries which remains clear before my mind's eye. It is a workman on the weary tramp between two towns, his tool bag on his back and a small two year old on his shoulder in company is the brave young wife with another little one at her knee. The faces haunt one. There is a courage and endurance in them equal to that of the fields of battle. Hard times it is for those who have to stand all day idle and if some good man, in defiance of rigid economic rule, gives them a day's wage for only an hour's work, it is surely an ignominious spirit that would grudge it. "That we have borne the burden of the day and the scorching heat." But you have not had to bear the gnawing misery of hope deferred, stand hour after hour eating your heart out, feeling your self-respect slipping away, wondering whether you could raise the price of a bed, or worst of all, how you were to go home to wife and bairns without a crust or a copper. It seems to me, when one looks into it, that this so "natural" complaint of men who have worked all day, is based, to no small extent, on the habit of regarding work itself as an evil, instead of the number one blessing which it is. The harvester envies the idler in his secret heart. He thinks of the wages as compensation for having to exert himself and getting hot and tired. The idler seems to have had the best of it, having got the wages yet not had to do the work. The context of our Scripture passage shows that the Lord's disciples were

thinking about wages at that moment. "We have left all and followed thee." "What shall we have therefore?" is their question. The Master does not attribute it to sordid motives but He adds on this parable to His answer as a warning against sordid motives. The Kingdom of Heaven is not a matter of work and wages. It is the realm of grace and goodwill and if you set about bargaining for your place in it you put yourself out of its very element and will find that "many that are last shall be first and first shall be last". So far as our thoughts are fixed upon wages, we are forgetting, in fact denying, that virtue is its own reward. What is the payment for having been Christ's fellow labourer through a score, two score, three score years? Why surely, the reward in the life itself—the privilege of doing good in His companionship, happiness of a place in the succession of faithful souls who have served their generation according to God's will and toiled cheerily to forward His work in the world. "But," says someone, "you have said nothing about the life everlasting and is not that the expected reward of a Godly, righteous and sober life?" If I were to answer that for? "I am told, that there is no difference between a man of that type and one who has consistently held a Christian course and witnessed a good confession through all the dangers, temptations, often alas, the ugly opposition of the barrack room or the officers' mess." Now, that I did not say. What I did say was that for my own part I am willing to take my chance of salvation by the side of the man who has freely laid down his life in God's cause. Both of us need His mercy, and which of us may need it most only He can judge. But, I have been asked, what is the use of some of us striving and toiling to be soldiers of Christ; if it makes no difference in the end? Might we not as well let things drop, and go with the crowd in its libertinism and unrestraint? Well, the reply to that is once again that a Christian life is worth living for its own sake, that a blameworthy character is in itself worth all the effort and self-denial which may be needed to cultivate it. Virtue is its own reward, and the possession of it constitutes beyond all doubt a deep difference between a man who strives to keep a clean sheet and a pure conscience and one who habitually allows himself to kick over the traces. "Son, thou art ever with me"—is not that difference enough? It surely is, and the more we reflect on it the better we shall be able to share wholeheartedly in the joy which angels feel when a sinner finds himself, perhaps not until the fatal bullet finds him, and he arises, it may be in the moment when as far as this life goes he falls to rise no more and goes to his Father. At the close of the day, it is but twelve hours at the longest, the Master will be able to say to everyone of us, "Friend, I do thee no wrong."

God's ways are just. He will not forget your work of faith, and patience of hope, and labour of love. "Whatsoever is right." He will certainly give you. But in what is it unjust to the loftiest saint that ever breathed if His infinite grace finds ways beyond our dreaming to magnify His mercy to the very sinner? You have borne the heat and burden of the day? Then thank God for the chance and the strength to do it. And thank Him still more if He is able to call in your brethren at the sixth, the ninth, even the eleventh hour.

I cannot feel that I am at all fit for heaven if I am looking round and assessing other people's unfitness, or even at the very back of the mind taking upon me to criticise the Lord's way of doing His own business with other men's souls, whether they entered His earthly service at a later hour or an earlier of life's little day. The Christian life is worth attempting for its own sake, heaven or no heaven. Following Christ is the noblest ideal that has dawned on our human horizon, and I am bound to aim at it, irrespective of what may lie at the farther side of it. Work in His vineyard is the purest and most deeply fruitful employment of the hours before nightfall, and if my neighbour only enters on it at his eleventh hour what can I do but commiserate him for his idle or ill spent time?

Hereabouts lies the inveterate and constantly repeated error as between the elder brother and the prodigal in that other parable. Somewhere in the hidden subtleties of the older man's heart is a worse thing than anger at never having been given a kid to make merry to his friends. I am afraid his mind is haunted, it may be but in a shadowy way, by a secret envy of the prodigal's experiences. He has a lurking notion that the other is unfairly allowed to enjoy both the reward of righteousness and the excitements of iniquity. The prodigal has had his fling, but for the other life has been "many years" of unbroken dutifulness. He is angry, and will not go in where there are music and dancing over the return of one who wilfully broke bounds and mispent the years. Natural enough is this feeling, and the Lord deals with it in a way which shows He allows for that. But it comes of a two-fold error. For one thing the man quite fails to appreciate the blessing of his unbroken home life and filial relationship. "Son, thou art ever with me" is the father's affectionate remonstrance. Is it not satisfaction enough never to have broken away, never to have become unworthy to be called a son? That was what the prodigal had brought himself to, and it had never to be made up to him by feasting and kindness. The elder brother took no account of the self-reproach, the wasted years,

the shattered health, the loss and shame in a hundred forms which would never cease to be felt by the ill-doer who had now "Come to himself" and begun to see how many kinds of fool he had been.

No man need covet the pleasures of sin, yet such is the deceitfulness of the heart that a man may be tempted to covet even while he refrains, from indulging. That is one point to remember if ever you find yourself grudging God's forgiveness of the sinner. It is complained that he has "got off scot free." Not so, for remember he has come to himself, and no man come to his right mind can let himself off lightly.

A case has been put to me on a subject which none of us can touch without the utmost solemnity. It is on a line of something I let fall a few Sundays ago respecting our views of the future destiny of men fallen in the war, men brave and devoted to the length of making the last sacrifice possible for the good cause, yet of whom it could not be said that ordinarily they had lived the "godly, righteous and sober life." "You say in effect," I am told, "that there is no difference between a man of that type and one who has consistently held a Christian course and witnessed a good confession through all the dangers, temptations, often alas, the ugly opposition of the barrack room or the officers' mess." Now, that I did not say. What I did say was that for my own part I am willing to take my chance of salvation by the side of the man who has freely laid down his life in God's cause. Both of us need His mercy, and which of us may need it most only He can judge. But, I have been asked, what is the use of some of us striving and toiling to be soldiers of Christ; if it makes no difference in the end? Might we not as well let things drop, and go with the crowd in its libertinism and unrestraint? Well, the reply to that is once again that a Christian life is worth living for its own sake, that a blameworthy character is in itself worth all the effort and self-denial which may be needed to cultivate it. Virtue is its own reward, and the possession of it constitutes beyond all doubt a deep difference between a man who strives to keep a clean sheet and a pure conscience and one who habitually allows himself to kick over the traces. "Son, thou art ever with me"—is not that difference enough? It surely is, and the more we reflect on it the better we shall be able to share wholeheartedly in the joy which angels feel when a sinner finds himself, perhaps not until the fatal bullet finds him, and he arises, it may be in the moment when as far as this life goes he falls to rise no more and goes to his Father. At the close of the day, it is but twelve hours at the longest, the Master will be able to say to everyone of us, "Friend, I do thee no wrong."

When it comes to the real point, say in the hour of death or in the day of judgment, will either you or I go to meet our Master putting forward a claim of right, making a demand for earnings? I think not. Who was it that used to pray, "Lord, save me gratis?" The quaint expression shows where you and I will find ourselves when it comes to the point.

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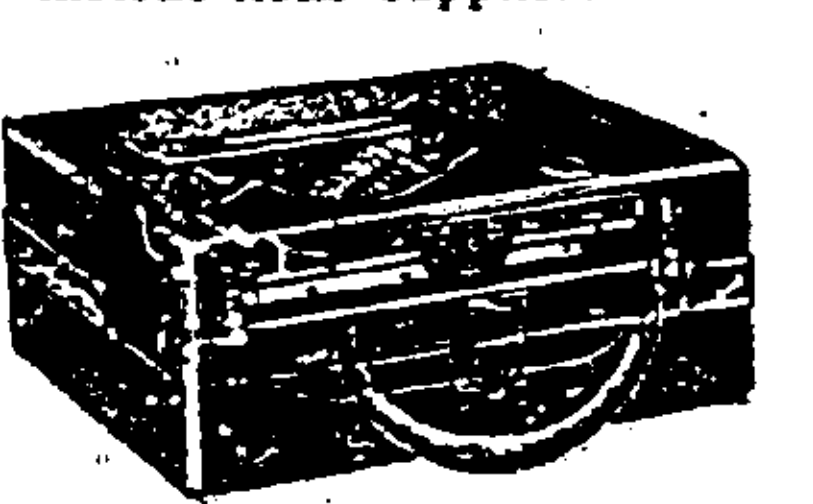
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CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

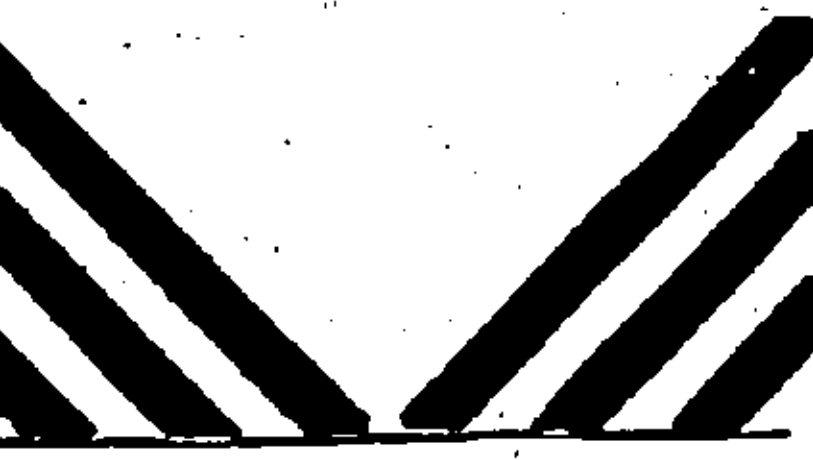


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A FEW FACTS:—
The "Corona" writes in two colours. Weighs only 6 lbs. Has 84 letters and figures. Folds into carrying case. Complete in every way. Price \$80 nett cash including carrying case. Book of instructions supplied.



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THEATRE ROYAL

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS

COMEDY COMPANY.

TWO MORE NIGHTS ONLY

TO-NIGHT!

(TUESDAY, 21ST JAN.)
"Within the Law,"

AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JAN.
"The Glad Eye."

Prices: \$3, \$2, & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Mr. A. S. D. Conslund left to-day for a holiday at Pangu, the Philippines, and from there he will proceed to Shanghai to assume charge of Messrs. Alex. Ross and Company's branch. He is accompanied by Mrs. Conslund.

Chinese merchandise, rice, and, in short, the entire mass of the trade is hereafter free of licence and completely without restriction.

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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

R.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES BANKS.

M. K. & S. Banks b. \$740 ex. 745

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton a. \$405
North China b. \$117
Indos b. \$940
Yangtze b. \$305
Far Eastern n. \$1.35

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$153
H. K. Fires b. \$1810

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$87
Steamships b. \$21
Indos (Pref.) b. \$30
Indos (Def.) a. & sa. \$155
Shells n. \$155/5
Ferries b. \$55

REFINERIES.

Sugars a. & sa. \$1.00
Malabon b. \$37 1/2

MINING.

Kailans b. \$7-
Lungkai n. \$3-
Raua n. \$2-
Tanco n. \$1-
Talis n. \$3-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$118
Kowloon Docks a. \$157
Shai Docks sa. \$130
N. Engineering b. \$24 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$108
H. K. Hotels n. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$102
H'phreys Est. b. \$7.70
K'loon Lands b. \$33
West Point n. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$170
Kung Yik n. \$131
Lau Kung Mow b. \$12 1/2
Oriental b. \$55
Shai Cottons n. \$150
Yangtzepeos b. \$3.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands n. \$2.90
Borneo b. \$13 1/2
China Light & n. \$6
Providents b. \$8
Dairy Farms sa. \$25 1/2
H. K. Electric b. \$70
Macao Electric b. \$3 1/2
Ropes s. \$25
Trams, Low Level b. \$7.70
Trams, Peak, old b. \$7
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 70
Laundries b. \$3 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats sa. \$12
Watsons n. \$5.85
Wm. Powells b. \$9 1/2 a. 10
Wiseman's b. \$25

Hongkong, January 21, 1919.

U. S. IMPORTS.

MORE RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Under instructions from Washington the American Consul General is able to announce that hereafter Consular invoices may be certified to without the production of import licence numbers for admission into the United States of all commodities except the following:—

Wheat, wheat flour, feathers, peanuts, ferro-manganese, spiegeleisen, Egyptian cotton, emery ore, jute and manufactures thereof, pig tin and tin ore and concentrates.

For items thus listed import licences must still be secured and the import licence number must be indicated to the Consulate General in the usual way. The importation of all other commodities save those hereina listed is now altogether unrestricted and free from all licence requirements.

Under present regulations the approval of shipping orders by this Consulate General will no longer be required for any commodities except those in the above list. Shipping orders, however, must be approved by the United States Public Health Surgeon.

It is also indicated that from time to time items on the above list will be freed from all restrictions so that invoices covering shipments of such articles to the United States may be made without the import licence numbers.

While the above list includes a number of items of importance to Hongkong—particularly tin, feathers, and peanuts—it should be understood that shipments of these goods are still to be licensed in the usual way, while on the other hand all the vast mass of ordinary exports from Hongkong to the United States, particularly of

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

BY THE TWO GREAT ARTISTS

SKLAREYSKI

PIANIST SYKORA

CELLIST

Wednesday 29th Jan. 9.15 p.m.
Saturday 1st Feb. 9.15 p.m.

Prices: \$3, \$2, & \$1.
Booking now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Management J. GENIN.

NOTICES.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works, comprising

Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc., Filet & other Hand-made Laces.

Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality, Moderate prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO., No. 14, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BREEZY GARAGE.

81, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE LATEST MOTOR CARS ON HIRE

AND FOR SALE

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Tel. No. 2499.

MOTOR MISHAP.

CAR FALLS INTO HARBOUR.

Motor-cars have a funny way of turning turtle. The wonder is more things do not do likewise in this Colony. For these tender mercies we are grateful. It has been the lot of Mr. P. C. Potts, the unworried King of the Hongkong Stock-brokers, to have his car performing the "turning turtle" trick. Fortunately, for him and the insurance company who insured the car, this pleasant action did not lead up to the vanishing point. Mr. Potts yesterday morning motor-cared from Sheung Shui, in the New Territories, having the car put on a lighter at Kowloon to be towed to Hongkong. As there was no launch waiting to tow the lighter across the harbour, Mr. Potts came to Hongkong by the ferry. The car was landed here safely, and while being taken out from the cradle the driver accidentally put the machine over the Praya. The car turned turtle and the chauffeur luckily succeeded in extricating himself and was picked up by a sampan. The driver was rather badly hurt, sustaining cuts received by the ducking. The car was got out with much difficulty and was not much damaged. It will require a thorough overhauling.

Chinese merchandise, rice, and, in short, the entire mass of the trade is hereafter free of licence and completely without restriction.

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BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th A.Z. Francis,
Beatty's, Omaha and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunde, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and power.

COMMISSION IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



RAILWAY, FERRY BOAT—SINGAPORE, JOHORE.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/3 9/16
30 d/s	3/3 5/16
60 d/s	3/3 7/16
4 m/s	3/3 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	138 1/4
T/T Japan	148
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 3/4
co & New York	182 1/4
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	422
T/T France	422 1/2
Demand, Paris	422 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	3/4 3/4
4 m/s D/P	3/4 3/4
6 m/s L/C	3/4 3/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/4 3/4
30 d/s San Francisco	78 3/4
co & New York	Nom.
4 m/s Marks	423 1/4
4 m/s France	423 1/4
6 m/s France	424 1/4
Demand, Germany	77 1/4
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	157
Demand, Singapore	138 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	47 1/4
Sovereign	6 05 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41.40
Bar Silver, per oz	43 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	car.
" 10 "	\$1.00 prem.
" 5 "	\$5.20 prem.
Canton "	1 1/2 dis.

DIESEL ENGINES.

The Nigata Iron Works has purchased the patent from a British company for manufacturing Diesel engines. The company held a meeting of shareholders recently to sanction the raising of funds required for another factory for Diesel and other internal combustion engines by the issue of new shares representing Y. 3,000,000.

COAL HOISTING RECORD.

The world's hoisting record for coal mines was smashed at Orient, Illinois, south-east of Du Quoin, by hoisting 6,008 tons of coal in seven hours and forty minutes. It required 1,452 caged dumps to accomplish the feat, and 133 railroad cars to transport the output. The highest tonnage hoisted in a single day was at the mine at Dickell, Indiana, where a tonnage of 5,910 was hoisted.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m.	to 1.05 a.m.	Every 15 mins	11.15 a.m.	to 11.20 a.m.	15 mins
1.10 a.m.	to 1.15 a.m.	15 mins	11.30 a.m.	to 11.35 a.m.	15 mins
1.20 a.m.	to 1.25 a.m.	15 mins	11.40 a.m.	to 11.45 a.m.	15 mins
1.30 a.m.	to 1.35 a.m.	15 mins	11.50 a.m.	to 11.55 a.m.	15 mins
1.40 a.m.	to 1.45 a.m.	15 mins	12.00 p.m.	to 12.05 p.m.	15 mins
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12.00 a.m.	to 12.05 a.m.	15 mins	10.20 p.m.	to 10.25 p.m.	15 mins
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12.20 a.m.	to 12.25 a.m.	15 mins	10.40 p.m.	to 10.45 p.m.	15 mins
12.30 a.m.	to 12.35 a.m.	15 mins	10.50 p.m.	to 10.55 p.m.	15 mins
12.40 a.m.	to 12.45 a.m.	15 mins	11.00 p.m.	to 11.05 p.m.	15 mins
12.50 a.m.	to 12.55 a.m.	15 mins	11.10 p.m.	to 11.15 p.m.	15 mins
1.00 a.m.	to 1.05 a.m.	15 mins	11.20 p.m.	to 11.25 p.m.	15 mins
1.10 a.m.	to 1.15 a.m.	15 mins	11.30 p.m.	to 11.35 p.m.	15 mins
1.20 a.m.	to 1.25 a.m.	15 mins	11.40 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	15 mins
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1.40 a.m.	to 1.45 a.m.	15 mins	12.00 a.m.	to 12.05 a.m.	15 mins
1.50 a.m.	to 1.55 a.m.	15 mins	12.10 a.m.	to 12.15 a.m.	15 mins
2.00 a.m.	to 2.05 a.m.	15 mins	12.20 a.m.	to 12.25 a.m.	15 mins
2.10 a.m.	to 2.15 a.m.	15 mins	12.30 a.m.	to 12.35 a.m.	15 mins
2.20 a.m.	to 2.25 a.m.	15 mins	12.40 a.m.	to 12.45 a.m.	15 mins
2.30 a.m.	to 2.35 a.m.	15 mins	12.50 a.m.	to 12.55 a.m.	15 mins
2.40 a.m.	to 2.45 a.m.	15 mins	1.00 a.m.	to 1.05 a.m.	15 mins
2.50 a.m.	to 2.55 a.m.	15 mins	1.10 a.m.	to 1.15 a.m.	15 mins
3.00 a.m.	to 3.05 a.m.	15 mins	1.20 a.m.	to 1.25 a.m.	15 mins
3.10 a.m.	to 3.15 a.m.	15 mins	1.30 a.m.	to 1.35 a.m.	15 mins
3.20 a.m.	to 3.25 a.m.	15 mins	1.40 a.m.	to 1.45 a.m.	15 mins
3.30 a.m.	to 3.35 a.m.	15 mins	1.50 a.m.	to 1.55 a.m.	15 mins
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3.50 a.m.	to 3.55 a.m.	15 mins	2.10 a.m.	to 2.15 a.m.	15 mins
4.00 a.m.	to 4.05 a.m.	15 mins	2.20 a.m.	to 2.25 a.m.	15 mins
4.10 a.m.	to 4.15 a.m.	15 mins	2.30 a.m.	to 2.35 a.m.	15 mins
4.20 a.m.	to 4.25 a.m.	15 mins	2.40 a.m.	to 2.45 a.m.	15 mins
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4.40 a.m.	to 4.45 a.m.	15 mins	3.00 a.m.	to 3.05 a.m.	15 mins
4.50 a.m.	to 4.55 a.m.	15 mins	3.10 a.m.	to 3.15 a.m.	15 mins
5.00 a.m.	to 5.05 a.m.	15 mins	3.20 a.m.	to 3.25 a.m.	15 mins
5.10 a.m.	to 5.15 a.m.	15 mins	3.30 a.m.	to 3.35 a.m.	15 mins
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5.40 a.m.	to 5.45 a.m.	15 mins	4.00 a.m.	to 4.05 a.m.	15 mins
5.50 a.m.	to 5.55 a.m.	15 mins	4.10 a.m.	to 4.15 a.m.	15 mins
6.00 a.m.	to 6.05 a.m.	15 mins	4.20 a.m.	to 4.25 a.m.	15 mins
6.10 a.m.	to 6.15 a.m.	15 mins	4.30 a.m.	to 4.35 a.m.	15 mins
6.20 a.m.	to 6.25 a.m.	15 mins	4.40 a.m.	to 4.45 a.m.	15 mins
6.30 a.m.	to 6.35 a.m.	15 mins	4.50 a.m.	to 4.55 a.m.	15 mins
6.40 a.m.	to 6.45 a.m.	15 mins	5.00 a.m.	to 5.05 a.m.	15 mins
6.50 a.m.	to 6.55 a.m.	15 mins	5.10 a.m.		

NOTICES.

GOLOFINA CIGARS.



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size

The Wonderful increase in the
Demand of GOLOFINA Cigars
Demonstrates Beyond QUESTION
Their Superior Quality.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:-

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



proceeded to demonstrate by means of his charts and appliances the principles of direct and alternating currents the theory of continuous oscillations Poulson's arc, detectors, sending and receiving apparatus, Hertzian oscillations, spark systems and many other interesting details which would be impossible to explain to the lay mind without the use of the diagrams and instruments which made the speakers explanations delightfully clear. Concluding, the speaker referred to the advantages of wireless telegraphy at sea. Collisions at sea were absurdities, he said. It was now possible for a steamer to go down a crowded channel at full speed in the thickest of fog with the captain asleep on the bridge without a risk of collision. Its course might be serpentine but it would be safe. Still, pieces of apparatus of this description are not yet enforced on ocean going steamers and as they cost money we shall have to wait until the government in 50 years time has caught up with the present. Then it would be possible to make the passenger pay.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak then thanked the speaker on behalf of the audience who accorded Professor Warren a hearty round of applause.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN FRANCE.

A proposal that after peace, relatives of soldiers buried in France shall have free passes to visit the graves at the nation's expense, is to be considered by the Government.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY 22nd January 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 22 B Nathan Road,
(Kowloon).
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.
(full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Tuesday, the
21st inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 23rd
January 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture

Tapestry & maroon covered
couches & chairs, blackwood
armchairs, desk, flower stands,
teapots tables & stools, teak
overmantels, teak bookcases &
desks, Japanese water colours,
vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table &
chairs, teak sideboard with be-
velled mirror, dinner waggons, ice
chest, dinner & dessert services,
electro-plated & glass ware,
cutlery, etc., etc.

Durable brass & brass mounted
iron bedsteads, teak single &
double wardrobes, dressing tables,
washstands, chest of drawers
etc., etc.

Also
1 Silver Teapot
1 Pianola Piano
1 Gent's Bicycle
And
1 Grand Piano (in good condi-
tion) by Collard and Collard.

On view from Wednesday, the
22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 28th January
1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 27 Bellios Terrace.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Monday, the
27th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE KAISER'S FUTURE.

The suggestion which has been made in England that the ex-Kaiser should be sent to his palace at Corfu has created a good deal of interest. Indeed, it is stated upon excellent authority that the ex-Kaiser has himself been thinking of this solution of the problem of his eventual residence, and he has already had the suggestion conveyed to authoritative quarters.

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel Southampton, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

20th. 21st. 22nd. January.
9.15 P.M. Performance

American Gazette No. 21.

MARBLE HEART

featuring
"KING BAGGAT."

"HOGAN OUT WEST," KEYSTONE COMEDY.

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every
Wednesday and Thursday 5.15 p.m.
Saturday 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.
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Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN
"A GILDED FOOL."

"THE LITTLE MONTE CARLO."

Wiffles Singing Lessons,

ETC., ETC.

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The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:-
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)

THE HOTEL MANSIONS (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instigated motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

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TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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J. WITCHELL,
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THE PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong and Hankow Roads.
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated
and refurbished. It is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:-

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Proprietor.

KINGSLERE HOTEL, MID-LEVEL.

CHRAIGIEBURN HOTEL, THE PEAK.

KNUTSFORD HOTEL, KOWLOON.

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents.

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Chak Chee Sang
Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR WARREN.

The lecture on wireless telegraphy, delivered by Professor Warren at the Helena May Institute last evening proved to be most interesting, and although the speaker dealt with a highly technical subject, with the aid of diagrams, electrical appliances and one or two simple demonstrating devices, his explanations were sufficiently lucid as to enable the layman to gain a clear idea of the principle of the science.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, and in introducing the speaker stated that the subject upon which Professor Warren was to lecture had engaged the attention of the whole world, since the Titanic disaster. The possibilities of wireless telegraphy were only just being realised and it had as vast a future as anybody could conceive. Now wireless telegraphy gave travellers on the sea and those living in distant parts of the Empire an opportunity of communicating with each other. The science also possessed great commercial possibilities.

Professor Warren said that in the short time at his disposal he only intended to deal very briefly with a limited portion of the subject. It was difficult to decide what portion to deal with, but he would try and give them an exposition of the way in which electric waves were produced and how they were used for signalling across space. There is a very prevalent idea that wireless telegraphy is one of the most marvellous achievements of science which has been accomplished in the twentieth century. In that idea there were many errors; wireless telegraphy is far older than man, it is as old as the eagle eye, if not older. But what would say that he was being deceived, and that by wireless telegraphy we mean those forms

of electrical waves not included in ordinary light and which are produced by electrical means. Turning to that idea the man in the street immediately thought of such names as Marconi, Lodge and so on. Those men have done a lot of varnishing and polishing, and without their work we would have been unable to signal so rapidly and with such success as we were able to do to-day. But their work was only polishing. No invention was the work of one man or group of men, but if he were asked to name the founders of the science of wireless telegraphy he would mention such names as Helmholtz, Hertz, Maxwell, Kelvin, etc. much of whose work in this field was done over fifty years ago. The second error or partial error in the prevalent idea about wireless telegraphy is that it is marvellous. It is not as marvellous as a table in terms of our modern conceptions. But the common idea is at error in its view of what is the marvellous part of wireless telegraphy. Did they consider it wonderful that if they shouted in one room they were heard in the next? If they found that conversation had to be carried on regularly between two rooms between which it was inconvenient to shout they fitted up a speaking tube, to convey the sound waves. Now in the electrical world the development has been the other way about. In wireless telegraphy they directed electrical waves by means of a pair of wires much as they directed sound waves in a speaking tube. In wireless telegraphy they sent out electrical waves more or less indiscriminately in all directions, as they sent out sound waves when they talked or shouted. Where they had no speaking tube they must shout loudly if they wished to be heard over any considerable distance. When they sent out of a second these oscillations electrical waves undirected ceased and the air resumed its normal insulating condition ready by wires more energy must be used in order that the waves may be detected at any great distance. Professor Warren then

away. The problems that wireless telegraphy presented were very great, but more difficult problems had already been solved in wireless telegraphy. Radio telegraphy has a great future before it, but he thought it would never displace ordinary telegraphy except in a few isolated cases. Later, conditions might require messages to be transmitted at the rate of thousands of words per minute. He thought the older form of telegraphy would accept the condition quite casually. In fact there seemed to be no theoretical limit to the speed at which messages could be transmitted if necessary. With radio telegraphy the difficulties in the way of exceptionally high sending speeds seemed at present to be very great. The waves used in wireless telegraphy consisted of vibrations of some kind which were propagated with a great velocity about 186,000 miles per second through the ether. Dealing with methods of transmission, the speaker said the International Morse code was almost universally used for wireless telegraphy just as for telegraphy with wires. The sending speed is about 25 words per minute by hand or about 250 words per minute automatic. In all cases some form of aerial is used. An antenna was used to radiate the electric waves. Generally, though not always, the same antenna is used for both sending and receiving. In the earliest wireless stations the apparatus was of the simplest and consisted of a plain aerial, possessing both inductance and capacity separated from earth by means of a spark jumping between the two spark balls. When this took place the aerial discharged itself in an oscillation through the conduction are set up across the spark gap. After a few hundred thousandths of a second these oscillations ceased and the air resumed its normal insulating condition ready to receive the next charge of the coil. Professor Warren then